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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1909.
MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)
ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

HANDBOOK

FOR

GREAT BRITAIN

OF THE

ACTS AND THE ORDERS MADE
THEREUNDER BY THE BOARD.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

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Copies of any Orders that may be made in future by the Board in substitution or in supplement of the Orders printed in this Handbook may be obtained free of charge on application to The Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

In connection with the text of Orders of the Board made prior to the 1st October, 1903, it is to be remembered that the style of the Board was altered as from that date to "The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries" by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903.

INTRODUCTION.

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 57], which came into force on the 25th August, 1894, consolidates the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, (except the provisions of those Acts relating to dairies and milk-shops). So far as Ireland is concerned, powers conferred by the Act of 1894 are now vested in the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Act of 1894
consolidates
Acts 1878 to
1893.

This Handbook deals with the general laws and regulations relating to—

General laws
as to diseases,
transit,
markets, and
importation.

- (1) the following contagious and infectious diseases among animals in England, Wales and Scotland, namely:—Anthrax, Cattle Plague, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Glanders or Farcy, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Rabies, Sheep-Pox, Sheep-Scab, and Swine-Fever:
- (2) transit of animals:
- (3) markets in England, Wales and Scotland:
- (4) importation of foreign animals:
- (5) disinfection:
- (6) importation of foreign hay and straw.

DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The following description of the diseases which are at present the subject of administrative action by the Board, has been prepared by the Veterinary Officers of the Board with the view of assisting Inspectors, as well as stock owners, in Great Britain, to detect those diseases.

Anthrax.

A contagious disease caused by a microbe—*Bacillus Anthracis*. Definition.

Human beings and all animals are liable to Anthrax. The disease is seen chiefly in cattle, pigs, and sheep, but not uncommonly in horses. Animals affected.

The disease shows itself suddenly. It is very fatal, usually within 48 hours. It does not often in the United Kingdom spread with rapidity from animal to animal, but it may affect a number of swine at the same time if they have been fed on Anthrax flesh or organs. Symptoms.

patches are seen inside the nasal cavities, and the glands under the jaw are enlarged and hard. The temperature may be raised, but in chronic cases it may be no higher than the normal. In severe and acute cases the temperature is several degrees above normal and the animal shows distinct symptoms of respiratory disease. In Farcy one or more limbs become swollen. The lymph vessels stand out prominently on the inside of the limbs. The vessels give a cord-like feel to the hand, and small nodules appear along the course of the vessels. These nodules frequently burst and become ulcers, which discharge a thick, yellow fluid of oily appearance. The ulcers may heal and leave a scar, but they usually break out again. Farcy may also appear on the skin of the neck and body.

Post-mortem.

One sees the ulcers on the skin if Farcy has been present. Besides what one sees in the live animal, one may also find ulceration of the throat and air passages. The most constant changes are, however, found in the lungs. In acute Glanders, small grey nodules about the size of a pin-head are seen all through the lung substance. In the chronic forms the nodules in the earlier stages appear as small, grey patches with a red margin. Others are of pus-like consistence. The older nodules are hard and shot-like to the touch; some of them are gritty—calcification. The number of nodules in a lung varies from one or two to hundreds. The donkey suffers from an acute form of Glanders, in which the lungs are inflamed over a large surface. The tissue is solid, and on section the surface of the lung has a greyish red colour.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.

Definition.

A contagious and eruptive disease caused by the *Cryptococcus Farciminosus*.

Animals affected.

Horses and mules. The ox is susceptible, but seldom takes the disease under natural conditions.

Symptoms.

The eruption appears on the legs, the neck, the head, or any part of the body. Usually it starts near a wound through which the microbe has entered the tissues, but the ulcers often do not appear for months after the wound has healed. The lymph vessels in the skin stand out prominently, and small hard nodules about the size of a hazel-nut appear on their course. These nodules suppurate and discharge a thick yellowish pus. Proud flesh grows from the wounds, the lymph vessels around become inflamed, and the eruption gradually extends. A thick yellow scab may form over a patch of ulcers. The neighbouring glands are swollen and hard. The ulcers heal with difficulty, even under treatment, and they may break out again after an apparent cure has been effected.

The ulcers may appear inside the nostrils, but this is not so common as in the case of Glanders. In Epizootic Lymphangitis the glands under the jaw may also be enlarged, as in the former disease, and a discharge may appear at one or both nostrils. If taken in the early stages this disease is curable, but after an advanced stage is reached, treatment is hopeless. In the latter case the animals emaciate, and may die of exhaustion.

This disease is distinguished from Farcy (Glanders) by the presence of the *Cryptococcus* in the pus, and failure of the mallein test to produce a reaction. Both Glanders and Epizootic Lymphangitis may be present in the same animal.

On *post-mortem* examination one usually sees little beyond what is seen during life, but occasionally abscesses are found in the internal organs. Post-mortem.

**Mange in Horses, Asses, and Mules.*

The same definition may be applied here as in Scab of sheep. The disease is the same, except that it is caused by different varieties of acari. Definition.

Sarcoptic and Psoroptic Mange in horses and mules often begin on those parts of the body to which the harness is applied, but they extend to other parts if neglected.

Sarcoptic Mange is the more serious, as it does not yield readily to treatment. The animals rub themselves, and express satisfaction by moving the lips when scratched. Pimples and scabs appear at the seat of the disease, and the hair gets rubbed off. In neglected cases the skin becomes hard and folded, the animals emaciate, and they may die of exhaustion. Symptoms.

Symbiotic Mange appears at the root of the tail and on the lower part of the limbs. The symptoms are not severe, but the animals suffer a good deal of irritation, which they express by rubbing the tail and stamping the feet. Sometimes they seriously injure the coronets by tramping on the itching part.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

A contagious disease affecting the lungs and pleura, and due to an infective agent. Definition.

Bovine animals.

Animals
affected.

* This disease is not the subject of administrative action in the whole of Great Britain, but only in certain districts. The Orders applicable to these districts are, however, confined to Sarcoptic and Psoroptic Mange.

form of small pimples, which may grow to the size of a sixpenny-piece, or even larger. The larger pimples are flattened on the surface, and the skin around the base is reddened. A thick reddish-yellow discharge oozes from the pimples, and forms a yellow crust on the surface. Pregnant ewes often abort.

Post-mortem. One finds the above-described eruption on the skin. The membrane of the throat is inflamed, and sometimes ulcerated. The covering membrane of the lungs shows red spots on its surface.

Solid grey patches are often found in the lung substance. The cavities of the chest, heart sac, and abdomen contain a reddish coloured fluid. The intestinal membrane is sometimes inflamed in patches.

The kidneys often show grey patches under the capsule.

Sheep-Scab.

Definition. A disease of the skin caused by certain members of a class of small insects known as acari.

Animals affected. Scab is popularly known in animals other than sheep as Mange. The parasites which cause Mange belong to the same family as those which cause Scab, but they are a different variety. In sheep three forms of Scab are met with. Psoroptic Scab, due to the "*Psoroptis Communis*," is the most common form found in sheep. Sarcoptic Scab or Mange, due to the "*Sarcoptes Scabei* var. *ovis*," occurs in sheep, but it is rare.

Symbiotic (Scab) Mange is also known.

The Sarcoptic parasites will live on other animals and on human beings. They cause severe symptoms; the other parasites only live on man for a few days, causing temporary irritation.

Symptoms. Psoroptic Scab begins on the less woolly or hairy parts, but it soon spreads to other parts of the body. The first symptoms appear in about three weeks after infection. During the cold weather, however, the incubation period may be longer, as the eggs hatch out more slowly, and the symptoms in the latter case are not so marked. Still, it is a fact that in this country a greater number of Scab cases occur in the cold season, possibly because less dipping takes place and the sheep are more crowded together for warmth. The animals rub themselves against fixed objects and show signs of satisfaction when scratched with the hand. If the wool be parted, the skin underneath is seen to be red in patches. Small pimples, from which a thick fluid exudes, are found on the skin. This fluid coagulates, and forms scabs which agglutinate the

wool. The constant biting at the skin and rubbing against fixed objects cause the wool to drop off, and give rise to extensive sores. If the animals are not treated, they become emaciated, and many of them die of exhaustion.

Sarcoptic Scab in sheep appears on the head and ears. Sometimes it is seen on the tails of large-tailed sheep. It gives rise to a formation of thick yellow crusts. Symptomatic Mange appears usually at the lower parts of the limbs—about the pasterns and coronets—and at the base of the tail. The symptoms are not severe, but the animals rub their legs and tails, and the wool becomes broken.

If a scraping be taken from the diseased patches and placed in the sun the moving parasites can often be seen with a magnifying glass.

Swine-Fever.

A contagious eruptive disease caused by a microbe.

Definition.

Swine.

Animals
affected.

The disease may come on rapidly, especially in young pigs. This is the acute form, which generally ends fatally in about three days. The symptoms are less definite than in chronic cases. The temperature is high—105° Fahr., or even higher. The breathing is quick; the pigs seem to have lost control over their hindquarters, and stagger if made to walk. A red rash appears on the skin at the base of the tail, under the belly, inside the thighs, and on the ears.

Symptoms.

Usually the symptoms come on more slowly. The pigs appear to be dull; they lie under cover and are disinclined to move. The appetite is lost; frequently the animals vomit. Constipation, followed by diarrhœa with blood-stained fæces, is often observed. A mucous discharge may be present around the eyes. Red patches, which later on assume a violet tinge, are observed at the base of the tail, inside the thighs and hocks, under the belly, and on the ears. The temperature is high—104° to 106° Fahr.

The pigs can be roused only with difficulty, and when made to move they stagger about as if inebriated. Very frequently lung symptoms are present. In this case the sick animals suffer from a short cough, and the breathing is very laboured. The lung symptoms are not necessarily due directly to Swine-Fever, but they frequently accompany it and one must always be suspicious if a number of pigs show signs of lung trouble. The animals die in from one week to three. They may, however, recover, or

drag on for two months or more in an emaciated condition. In countries where the disease has been long established an infected animal sometimes appears to be in normal health.

Post-mortem. The carcase is generally emaciated. The discoloured patches on the skin have a livid hue, but this is also seen in other diseases of swine.

In acute cases followed by rapid death, the changes are not characteristic, but one's suspicions should be aroused if a number of swine become sick about the same time. In the more chronic cases the most characteristic change—ulceration—is found in the alimentary tract. The ulcers may be present on the tongue, the stomach, or any part of the bowel, but in most cases they are confined to the more posterior portions of the latter, particularly around the junction of the ileum with the caecum.

The most typical ulcer is about the size of a threepenny-piece. Its edges are circular, and raised above the membrane. The centre of the ulcer is soft, and often yellow or black in colour. The other parts of the bowel may be inflamed, and often the inner surface is covered by a yellowish deposit. Two loops of bowels may have grown together.

The lungs are very often, though not always, solid in patches, and fluid may be present in the chest. The glands are very red in colour in the more acute cases.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
4, Whitehall Place,
London, S.W.

4th March, 1910.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

[57 & 58 VICT. CH. 57.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

A.D. 1894.

Central and Local Authorities.

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2. Local authorities to execute Act.
3. Local authorities in England and Wales.

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4. Separation of diseased animals and notice to constable.

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- SCHEDULES.

[57 & 58 VICT. CH. 57.]

An Act to consolidate the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893. [25th August 1894.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Central and Local Authorities.

1. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on the Board of Agriculture as regards England and Wales and Scotland, shall be executed and discharged by the Board in manner provided by the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and this Act.*

Powers of Board of Agriculture in England, Wales, and Scotland.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 30.

* The Board of Agriculture is styled the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903.

A.D. 1894.

Local
authorities
to execute
Act.

Local
authorities
in England
and Wales.
51 & 52 Vict.
c. 41.

2. The local authorities in this Act described shall execute and enforce this Act and every order of the Board of Agriculture so far as the same are to be executed or enforced by local authorities.*

3. The local authorities in England and Wales shall be—

- (i) for each borough not being a borough to which section thirty-nine of the Local Government Act, 1888, applies, the borough council;†
- (ii) for the residue of each administrative county, the county council.

Provided that the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, acting by the mayor, aldermen, and commons of that city in common council assembled, shall be the local authority for the city of London, and shall be the local authority in and for the county of London for the purpose of the provisions of this Act relating to foreign animals.

Separation of Diseased Animals and Notice to Police.

Separation
of diseased
animals, and
notice to
constable.

4.—(1.) Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease shall‡—

- (a) as far as practicable keep that animal separate from animals not so affected; and
- (b) with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so affected is.§

(2.) The constable to whom notice is given, shall forthwith give information thereof to such person or authority as the Board of Agriculture by general order direct.

(3.) The Board may make such orders as they think fit for prescribing and regulating the notice to be given to or by any person or authority in case of any particular

* In *Reg. v. Stewart*, 65 L.J. M.C. 83, it was decided that the right to lay an information for an offence against this Act is not restricted by the Act to the local authorities whose duty it is to execute and enforce it, but such an information may be laid by a common informer. The decision does not apply to Scotland.

† The boroughs referred to in section 39 of the Local Government Act, 1888, are boroughs, whether with or without a separate court of quarter sessions, which contained, according to the census of 1881, a population of less than 10,000.

‡ The question as to whether knowledge of disease was necessary to constitute an offence is discussed in *Nicholls v. Hall*, 42 L.J. M.C. 104; but see section 57 (1) of this Act.

§ Offence of not giving notice; onus of proving negative not on informant, *Huggins v. Ward*, 21 W.R., 914.

disease or in case of the illness of an animal, and for supplementing or varying for those purposes any of the provisions of this section.

A.D. 1894.

—

Cattle Plague.

5.—(1.) Where it appears to an inspector that cattle plague exists, or has within ten days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

Cattle plague
infected
place.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, shall become and be a place infected with cattle plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Board of Agriculture.

(4.) The inspector shall serve a like notice, signed by him, unless in the circumstances this appears to him not to be expedient, on the occupiers of all lands and buildings, any part whereof lies, in his judgment, within one mile in any direction from that cow-shed, field, or other place, or on the occupiers of any of those lands and buildings.

(5.) Thereupon all the lands and buildings aforesaid, on the occupiers whereof the inspector serves such a notice, shall become and be part of the place infected with cattle plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Board.

(6.) The inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Board and the local authority of his declaration and notices, and shall send to the Board his declaration and a copy of his secondly-mentioned notice (if any).

(7.) The Board shall forthwith on receipt of the information inquire into the correctness of the inspector's declaration.

(8.) If the Board are satisfied of the correctness of that declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle plague, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with cattle plague.

(9.) If the Board are not satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle plague, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in the order, the place comprised in the inspector's declaration and notices shall cease to be a place infected with cattle plague.

A.D. 1894.

(10.) The Board may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order—

- (a) declare any cow-shed, field, or other place with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with cattle plague; or
- (b) extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of a place infected with cattle plague; or
- (c) declare a place infected with cattle plague or any part thereof to be free from cattle plague.

Cattle plague
infected
area.

6. The Board of Agriculture may at any time, if they think fit, by order—

- (a) declare any area, wherein a place infected with cattle plague is situate, to be an area infected with cattle plague; or
- (b) extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of an area infected with cattle plague; or
- (c) declare an area infected with cattle plague or any part thereof to be free from cattle plague.

Slaughter by
Board of
Agriculture
in cattle
plague, and
compensation
out of public
money.

7.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture shall cause to be slaughtered—

- (i) all animals affected with cattle plague, and
- (ii) all animals being or having been in the same shed, stable, herd or flock, or in contact with an animal affected with cattle plague.

(2.) The Board may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered—

- (i) any animals suspected of being affected with cattle plague, or being in a place infected with cattle plague,
- (ii) any animals being in such parts of an area infected with cattle plague as are not comprised in a place infected with cattle plague (but in this last-mentioned case subject to such regulations as the Treasury think fit to make).

(3.) The Board shall for animals slaughtered under this section pay compensation as follows, out of money provided by Parliament:—

- (a) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with cattle plague, the compensation shall be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation does not in any such case exceed twenty pounds; and
- (b) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation does not in any case exceed forty pounds.

Infected Places, Areas, and Circles for Diseases generally. A.D. 1894.

8.—(1.) Where it appears to an inspector of a local authority that pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease exists, or has within the period herein-after mentioned existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof. For the purposes of this sub-section the period shall be in the case of pleuro-pneumonia fifty-six days, and in the case of foot-and-mouth disease ten days.

Pleuro-
pneumonia
or foot-
and-mouth
disease in-
fected place.

(2.) The inspector shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place, and, in the case of foot-and-mouth disease, also on the occupier of any land or buildings contiguous thereto as he may consider necessary.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be, subject to the determination and declaration of the local authority.

(4.) The inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the local authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the local authority, and shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Board of Agriculture of his declaration and notice, and send a copy of the same to the Board.

(5.) The local authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice, in the case of pleuro-pneumonia, and if so required by order of the Board in the case of foot-and-mouth disease, of a veterinary inspector, or of a person qualified according to this Act to be such.

(6.) If the local authority are satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The local authority may include in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease any adjoining part of the district of another local authority, with the previous consent in writing of that authority, but not otherwise.

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(8.) If the local authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in the order, the shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates, shall cease to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.

(9.) The local authority shall forthwith report to the Board the declaration of the inspector, and the proceedings of the local authority thereon, and shall state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals or any specified kind thereof, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, or such kind thereof, should be prohibited or restricted by order of the Board.

(10.) This section shall, notwithstanding anything therein contained, be construed and have effect subject to the subsequent section of this Act, whereby the Board are required to make, by order, provision respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, and in other circumstances specified in the same section, and generally while being in a place not in the possession or occupation, or under the control, of the owner of the animals.

(11.) Where a local authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, having first obtained the assistance and advice of a veterinary inspector, or of a person qualified according to this Act to be such, at any time after the expiration of the period herein-after mentioned from the date of the cessation therein of pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease. For the purposes of this sub-section the period shall be in the case of pleuro-pneumonia fifty-six days, and in the case of foot-and-mouth disease fourteen days or such longer period not exceeding twenty-eight days as the Board by general order prescribe.

(12.) The Board may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order—

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- (a) declare any shed, field, or other place with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease;
- (b) extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease declared either by the Board or a local authority; or
- (c) declare any place which has been declared by the Board or a local authority to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, to be free from pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease as the case may be.

9.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them by order—

Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease infected area.

- (a) declare any area wherein a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease is situate to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease; and
- (b) extend the limits of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease; and
- (c) when there is not within an area so declared, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be, declare that area or that portion thereof to be free from pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Board on making any order declaring an area to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease shall consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals or any specified kind thereof, and shall either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions, if any, as they think fit to prescribe.

10.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may make such orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for prescribing the cases in which places and areas are to be declared to be infected with a disease other than cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, and the authority, mode, and conditions by, in, and on which declarations in that

General provisions as to infected places and areas.

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behalf are to be made, and the effect and consequences thereof, and the duration and discontinuance thereof, and other matters connected therewith.

(2.) Every place or area so declared infected, as well as a place or area declared infected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, shall be an infected place or area for the purposes of this Act.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, where the Board, on inquiry, and after communication with the local authority, but without prejudice to the powers of the Board as regards cattle plague, are satisfied that a declaration of a place being an infected place has been made in error respecting the existence or past existence of disease, or respecting the limits of a place, or respecting any other matter of fact whereon the declaration proceeded, the Board may by order cancel the declaration as regards the infected place, or as regards any part thereof, as they think fit.

(4.) Where, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a place or an area or a portion of an area is declared free from a disease, or a declaration of a place being an infected place is cancelled as regards the place or as regards any part thereof, then, from the time specified in that behalf by the Board or a local authority, as the case may be, the place, or area or that portion of the area or that part of the place, shall cease to be, or to be in, an infected place or area.

(5.) An order of the Board or of a local authority declaring a place to be an infected place or area, or declaring a place or area, or a portion of an area, to be free from disease, or cancelling a declaration, shall be conclusive evidence to all intents of the existence or past existence or cessation of the disease, or of the error, and of any other matter whereon the order proceeds.

Movement
into, within,
or out of
infected
places and
areas in case
of pleuro-
pneumonia
and foot-and-
mouth
disease.

Provisions as
to infected
circles.

11.—(1.) Cattle shall not be moved into, within, or out of a place or area infected with pleuro-pneumonia otherwise than in accordance with the conditions contained in Part I. of the First Schedule to this Act.

(2.) Animals shall not be moved into, within, or out of a place or area infected with foot-and-mouth disease otherwise than in accordance with the conditions contained in Part II. of the First Schedule to this Act.

12.—(1.) Where the Board of Agriculture by order declare that this section shall apply in the case of any disease, then, upon any place becoming, in pursuance of a declaration made and signed by an inspector of a local authority, a place infected with that disease, the whole space lying within a distance of half a mile from any

part of the infected place shall become and be a circle infected with that disease: Provided that the Board may, if they think fit, limit the application of any such order to infected places in any particular district or districts.

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(2.) Where, under or in pursuance of this Act, the place, in respect of which an infected circle has been constituted in pursuance of this section, ceases to be an infected place, the infected circle shall cease to exist.

(3.) The Board may make such orders as they think fit for giving public notice of the existence of, and for contracting, the limits of, and dissolving infected circles, and for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, within, and out of infected circles, or for any of those purposes, or for authorising a local authority to make regulations for those purposes or any of them, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Board think fit to prescribe.

(4.) Where two or more circles infected with the same disease adjoin or overlap each other, the whole of the infected circles shall be deemed for the purpose of the movement of animals under any orders or regulations made in pursuance of this section to be one infected circle.

13. A person owning or having charge of any animals in a place or area declared infected with any disease may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it shall not be lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission.

Power to
exclude
strangers by
notice.

Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in case of Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot-and-mouth Disease, or Swine-fever.

14.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture shall cause to be slaughtered all cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The Board may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered:—

(a) any cattle suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia; and

(b) any cattle which are or which have been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd or otherwise in contact with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or which appear to the Board to have been in any way exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

Slaughter by
Board of
Agriculture
in pleuro-
pneumonia,
and compen-
sation.

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(3.) The Board shall for cattle slaughtered under this section pay compensation as follows:—

(a) where the animal slaughtered was affected with pleuro-pneumonia, the compensation shall be three-fourths of the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed thirty pounds; and

(b) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds.

(4.) Where the Board have decided that any head of cattle is to be slaughtered under this section, the Board shall, if the owner of such head of cattle by notice in writing so requires, cause the same to be slaughtered within twenty-one days after the receipt of the notice.

(5.) The costs of the execution of this section in Great Britain shall be paid by the Board out of the moneys standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in foot-and-mouth disease, and compensation.

15.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered—

(a) Any animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or suspected of being so affected; and

(b) Any animals which are or have been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd or flock, or otherwise in contact with animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or which appear to the Board to have been in any way exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Board shall for animals slaughtered under this section pay compensation as follows:—

(i) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected:

(ii) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(3.) The costs of the execution of this section in Great Britain shall be paid by the Board out of the moneys standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in swine-fever, and compensation.

16.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered—

(a) Any swine affected with swine-fever, or suspected of being so affected; and

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(b) Any swine which are or have been in the same field, pig-sty, shed, or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact with swine affected with swine-fever, or which appear to the Board to have been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever.

(2.) The Board shall for animals slaughtered under this section pay compensation as follows:—

(i) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with swine-fever, the compensation shall be one-half of the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected:

(ii) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(3.) The costs of the execution of this section in Great Britain, including the costs of such measures under this Act as may seem to the Board necessary for preventing the spread of swine-fever, shall be paid by the Board out of the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

17. The Board of Agriculture may, for the purposes of the execution of the sections of this Act relating to the slaughter by the Board of cattle, animals, or swine, on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine fever, employ such additional inspectors, valuers, and other persons, and at such remuneration and may incur such expenses as, subject to the sanction of the Treasury, the Board think necessary; and all costs and expenses incurred under this section shall be paid by the Board out of the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

Additional
officers, and
expenses for
purposes of
slaughter.

18.—(1.) The account opened at the Bank of England under the provisions of section two of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Pleuro-pneumonia Act, 1890 (and therein and in this Act referred to as the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain), is hereby continued, and there shall be paid to the said account—

Pleuro-
pneumonia
Account
for Great
Britain.

(a) such moneys (not exceeding one hundred and forty thousand pounds in any one year) as may be provided by Parliament towards defraying the costs incurred by the Board of Agriculture in the execution in Great Britain of the provisions of this Act relating to the slaughter of cattle, animals, or swine, on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, and such other costs

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and expenses as are by this Act made payable out of the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain; and

- (b) all sums received by the Board on the sale of the carcasses of cattle, animals, or swine slaughtered by the Board on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, after deducting any amounts payable thereout as excess to the owners of the cattle, animals, or swine, under this Act.

Provided that of the money provided by Parliament for the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Accounts for Great Britain and Ireland not more than fifty thousand pounds shall be so provided for the costs of the execution of this Act as respects swine-fever in any one year.

(2.) If in any financial year the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain is insufficient to defray the costs and expenses by this Act made payable out of the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain, the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland shall out of the Local Taxation Account and the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account respectively, pay to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain in the proportions provided in the Second Schedule to this Act such additional sums as may be certified by the Board of Agriculture to be required for defraying those costs and expenses.

(3.) The regulations contained in the Second Schedule to this Act shall apply to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

Slaughter in Disease, and Compensation generally.

Power for
Board of
Agriculture
to provide for
slaughter in
diseases
other than
cattle plague.

19. The Board of Agriculture may make such orders as they think fit subject and according to the provisions of this Act for directing or authorising, in case of the existence or suspected existence of any disease other than cattle plague and under such conditions as the Board think fit to prescribe, the slaughter of animals by local authorities, either generally or in particular instances, and in all or any of such cases the payment of compensation for the same by local authorities out of the local rate; and the Board may by such orders direct or authorise the slaughter both of animals actually affected with disease, and also of animals suspected of disease, or being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd or flock, or otherwise in contact, with animals affected with disease, or being or having been otherwise exposed to the infection thereof.

20.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, reserve for observation and treatment an animal liable to be slaughtered under this Act by order of the Board or of a local authority, but subject to payment of compensation by the Board or the local authority, as the case may be, as in case of actual slaughter.

(2.) Where an animal has been slaughtered under this Act by order of the Board or of a local authority, the carcase of the animal shall belong to the Board or to the local authority, as the case may be, and shall be buried, or sold, or otherwise disposed of by the Board or the local authority, or as they direct, as the condition of the animal or carcase and other circumstances may require or admit; and any money received by a local authority on any such sale shall be carried by them to the credit of the local rate.

(3.) If, in any case, the sum received by the Board or a local authority on sale of a carcase under this section exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, the Board or the local authority, as the case may be, shall pay that excess to the owner, after deducting reasonable expenses.

(4.) Where an animal has been slaughtered under this Act by order of the Board or of a local authority, the Board or the local authority, as the case may be, may use for the burial of the carcase any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf, or any common or uninclosed land, but, as regards the use by a local authority of common or uninclosed land, not without the approval of the Board.

(5.) If the owner of an animal slaughtered under this Act by order of the Board or of a local authority has an insurance on the animal, the amount of the compensation awarded to him under this Act may be deducted by the insurers from the amount of the money payable under the insurance before they make any payment in respect thereof.

(6.) A local authority shall keep in such manner as the Board by general order direct, a record relative to slaughter, which record shall be admitted in evidence.

(7.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Board or a local authority, as the case may be, may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered under this Act by their respective order, where the owner or the person having charge thereof has, in the judgment of the Board or the local authority, as the case may be,

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General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation.

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been guilty, in relation to the animal, of an offence against this Act, or where the animal, being a foreign animal, was, in their judgment, diseased at the time of its landing.

Exceptional Powers for Transit, and in other Cases.

Board of
Agriculture
to provide
for pleuro-
pneumonia
or foot-and-
mouth
disease
during tran-
sit, &c.

21.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture shall, by order, make such further or other provision as they think necessary or expedient respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease—

- (i) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (ii) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (iii) while in transit or in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (iv) while in a foreign animals wharf or foreign animals quarantine station; or
- (v) while being in a slaughter-house or place where animals are slaughtered or are kept with a view to slaughter; or
- (vi) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (vii) generally, while being in a place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animals.

(2.) The Board shall, by orders under this section, make such provision as they think fit for the consequences under this Act of animals being so found in the circumstances aforesaid, as well with regard to the animals as with regard to the places where they are when so found and other places, and with regard to animals being or having been in the same shed or stable, herd or flock, or in contact, with animals so found.

(3.) The Board may, by orders under this section relating to particular places, make such provision as they think fit for the consequences aforesaid.

(4.) Every order under this section shall have full effect notwithstanding any provision of this Act requiring the declaration of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or relating to any consequence thereof, or to any matter connected herewith, and notwithstanding any other provision whatsoever of this Act.

Disease and Movement, generally.

A.D. 1894.

22. The Board of Agriculture may make such orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for the following purposes, or any of them :

Power for Board of Agriculture to make orders for prevention or checking of disease, and other purposes.

- (i) for prescribing and regulating the publication by placards, handbills, or otherwise, in the immediate neighbourhood of a place or area declared infected, of the fact of such declaration ;
- (ii) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals and persons into, within, or out of an infected place or area ;
- (iii) for prescribing and regulating the isolation or separation of animals being in an infected place or area ;
- (iv) for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things into, within, or out of an infected place or area ;
- (v) for prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout ;
- (vi) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of infected places and areas, or parts thereof ;
- (vii) for prescribing and regulating the disinfection of the clothes of persons coming in contact with or employed about diseased or suspected animals, or being in an infected place, and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons ;
- (viii) for prohibiting or regulating the digging up of carcasses which have been buried ;
- (ix) for prohibiting or regulating the exposure of diseased or suspected animals in markets or fairs or sale-yards, or other public or private places, where animals are commonly exposed for sale, and the placing thereof in lairs or other places adjacent to or connected with markets or fairs, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale ;
- (x) for prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals, or of dung or other thing likely to spread disease, or the causing the same to be sent or carried, on railways, canals, rivers, or inland navigations, or in coasting vessels, or otherwise ;

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- (xi) for prohibiting or regulating the carrying, leading, or driving of diseased or suspected animals, or the causing them to be carried, led, or driven on highways or thoroughfares, or elsewhere;
- (xii) for prohibiting or regulating the placing or keeping of diseased or suspected animals on commons or uninclosed lands, or in fields or other places insufficiently fenced, or on the sides of highways;
- (xiii) for prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an order of the Board; and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of such animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof;
- (xiiia) *for prescribing, regulating, and securing the periodical treatment of all sheep by effective dipping, or by the use of some other remedy for sheep scab.**
- (xiv) for prescribing the mode of ascertainment of the value of an animal slaughtered, or liable to be slaughtered, by order of the Board or of a local authority;
- (xv) for regulating applications for, and the mode of payment of, compensation to be paid out of money provided by Parliament;
- (xvi) for prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses of animals slaughtered by order of the Board or of a local authority, or dying while diseased or suspected;
- (xvii) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals, and the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things, and for prescribing and regulating the isolation of animals newly purchased;
- (xviii) for prescribing and regulating the issue and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things;
- (xix) for prohibiting or regulating the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, and sales of animals;†
- (xx) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of places used for the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, or sales of animals, or for lairage of animals, and yards, sheds, stables, and other places used for animals;

* This purpose is added by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1903.

† Hawking of swine was held not to be a "holding of a sale" in *McLean v. Monk* 02 J.P. 180.

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- (xxi) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of vessels, vehicles, and pens and other places, used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith;
- (xxii) for prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfection;
- (xxiii) for prohibiting the conveyance of animals by any specified vessel to or from any port in the United Kingdom for such time as the Board may consider expedient;
- (xxiv) for insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing;
- (xxv) for protecting them from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing;
- (xxvi) for protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit;
- (xxvii) for securing a proper supply of water and food to animals during any detention thereof;
- (xxviii) for prescribing and regulating the marking of animals;
- (xxix) for prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against this Act;
- (xxx) for prescribing and regulating the muzzling of dogs, and the keeping of dogs under control*;
- (xxxi) for prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal (including slaughter) of stray dogs and of dogs not muzzled, and of dogs not being kept under control, and the recovery from the owners of dogs of the expenses incurred in respect of their detention;
- (xxxii) for prescribing and regulating the payment and recovery of expenses in respect of animals;
- (xxxiii) for prescribing and regulating the form and mode of service or delivery of notices and other instruments;
- (xxxiv) for authorising a local authority to make regulations for any of the purposes of this Act or of an order of the Board subject to such conditions, if any, as the Board, for the purpose of securing uniformity and the due execution of the provisions of this Act, think fit to prescribe;

* Whether a dog is under control is a question of fact and not of law; *Wren v. Pocock* 34 L.T. 697.

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(xxxv) for extending, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, the definition of disease in this Act, so that the same shall for those purposes, or any of them, comprise any disease of animals in addition to the diseases mentioned in this Act;

(xxxvi) for extending, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, the definition of animals in this Act, so that the same shall for those purposes or any of them comprise any kind of four-footed beasts, in addition to the animals mentioned in this Act; and

(xxxvii) generally, for the better execution of this Act, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the spreading of disease.

Provision of
water and
food at
railway
stations.

23.—(1.) Every railway company shall make a provision, to the satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture, of water and food, or either of them, at such stations as the Board, by general or specific description, direct, for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company.

(2.) The water and food so provided, or either of them, shall be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it, on the request of the consignor or of any person in charge thereof.

(3.) As regards water, if, in the case of any animal, such a request is not made, so that the animal remains without a supply of water for twenty-four consecutive hours, the consignor and the person in charge of the animal shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act; and it shall lie on the person charged to prove such a request and the time within which the animal had a supply of water.*

(4.) But the Board may, if they think fit, by order prescribe any other period, not less than twelve hours, instead of the period of twenty-four hours aforesaid, generally, or in respect of any particular kind of animals.

(5.) The company supplying water or food under this section may make in respect thereof such reasonable charges (if any) as the Board by order approve, in addition to such charges as they are for the time being authorised to make in respect of the carriage of animals. The amount of those additional charges accrued due in respect of any animal shall be a debt from the consignor and from the consignee thereof to the company, and shall be recoverable by the company from either of them, with costs, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. The company shall have a lien for the amount

* See as to this provision, *Johnson v. Colam*, 44 L.J.M.C. 185.

thereof on the animal in respect whereof the same accrued due, and on any other animal at any time consigned by or to the same consignor or consignee to be carried by the company.

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Foreign Animals.

24. “ *The provisions set forth in Part I. (slaughter at port of landing) of the Third Schedule to this Act shall apply to all foreign animals other than—* *Slaughter of foreign animals.*

(a) *foreign animals the landing of which is for the time being prohibited by order of the Board of Agriculture; and*

(b) *foreign animals intended for exhibition or other exceptional purposes, and the landing of which is allowed for the time being by the Board, subject to the provisions of Part II. (quarantine) of the Third Schedule to this Act.* ’’*

25. The Board of Agriculture may, whenever they deem it expedient so to do, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease into the United Kingdom, make orders for prohibiting the landing of animals or of any specified kind thereof, or of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought from any specified country out of the United Kingdom or any specified part of any such country, and they shall prohibit the landing of such animals whenever they are not satisfied with respect to any such country or any specified part thereof, that having regard to the sanitary condition of the animals therein or imported therefrom, to the laws made by such country for the regulation of the importation and exportation of animals, and for the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and to the administration of such laws, the circumstances are such as to afford reasonable security against importation therefrom of animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Orders prohibiting importation of animals.

26. (*Repealed by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1896.*)

Slaughter of foreign animals.

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any order of the Board of Agriculture, the Board may make such orders as they think fit for allowing the landing of any foreign animals intended for exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes, and for allowing such animals to be landed without being subject to the provisions of Part I. (slaughter at port of landing) of the Third Schedule to this Act, and the provisions of Part II. (quarantine) of the said Schedule shall apply to any animals so allowed to be landed.

Orders admitting animals to quarantine.

* This section is substituted by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1896, for section 24 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

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Special
provisions as
to Channel
Islands and
Isle of Man.

Orders to be
laid before
Parliament.

Regulation
of ports.

28. In relation to animals brought from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, the Board of Agriculture may, if they think fit, by order or by licence, alter or add to the provisions of the Third Schedule to this Act relating to slaughter or to quarantine, as the case may require.

29. Every order made in pursuance of this Act in relation to the landing or conveyance of foreign animals shall be forthwith laid before both Houses of Parliament.

30.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may make such orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (i) for prescribing the ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed ;
- (ii) for defining the limits of ports for the purposes of this Act ;
- (iii) for defining parts of ports ;
- (iv) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, within, or out of a defined part of a port ;
- (v) for prescribing and regulating the inspection and examination, and the mode, time, and conditions of slaughter, of animals in a defined part of a port ;
- (vi) for prescribing and regulating the disposal of animals, not being foreign animals, and being in a defined part of a port ;
- (vii) for regulating the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, utensils, dung, or other things into, within, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease ;
- (viii) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of a defined part of a port or of parts thereof ;
- (ix) for prescribing and regulating the disinfection or destruction of things being in a defined part of a port or removed thereout ;
- (x) for regulating the movement of persons into, within, or out of a defined part of a port ;
- (xi) for prescribing and regulating the disinfection of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease ;
- (xii) for prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any foreign animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread ; and

(xiii) generally, for the better execution of this Act in relation to foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other things, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease.

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(2.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a defined part of a port, or any part thereof, shall not be declared to be an infected place, or be made part of an infected place, otherwise than by the Board.

(3.) Where the district or part of a district of a local authority under this Act is or comprises, or is comprised in, a port or part of a port, the Board may, if they think fit, in relation to that port or part of a port, by order, make any body, other than the body constituted the local authority by this Act for such district or part of a district, the local authority for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to foreign animals, and, in connexion with the local authority so made, prescribe the local rate, if any, and the clerk of the local authority.

General Provisions as to Local Authorities.

31.—(1.) The provisions in the Fourth Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to committees of local authorities, but nothing therein contained shall prejudice or affect the power of a county council to delegate their powers to any committee or body under section twenty-eight of the Local Government Act, 1888.*

Committees
of local
authorities.

51 & 52 Vict.

(2.) Provided that the Board of Agriculture, in any order made by them under this Act for authorising a local authority to make regulations may direct that the power to make such regulations for any purpose specified in that behalf in the order shall be exercised only by the local authority or their executive committee, and shall not be deputed to any other committee nor to a sub-committee.

* The material provisions of section 28 of the Local Government Act, 1888, are as follows:—

(2.) The county council shall, with the exceptions herein-after mentioned, have power to delegate, with or without any restrictions or conditions as they may think fit, any powers or duties transferred to them by or in pursuance of this Act, either to any committee of the county council appointed in pursuance of this Act, or to any district council in this Act mentioned; the county council may also, without prejudice to any other power whether to appoint committees or otherwise, delegate to the justices of the county sitting in petty sessions any power or duty transferred by this Act to the county council in respect of . . . the execution as local authority of . . . the Act relating to contagious diseases of animals.

(3.) Provided that the county council shall not under this section delegate any power of raising money by rate or loan.

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Provision of
wharves,
stations,
lairs, &c.

10 & 11 Vict.
c. 14.

32.—(1.) A local authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign or other animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things.

(2.) There shall be incorporated with this Act the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, except sections six to nine and fifty-one to sixty thereof.*

10 & 11 Vict.
c. 14.

(3.) A wharf or other place provided by a local authority under this section shall be a market within that Act; and this Act shall be the special Act; and the prescribed limits shall be the limits of lands acquired or appropriated for purposes of this section; and byelaws shall be approved by the Board of Agriculture, which approval shall be sufficient without any other approval or allowance, notice of application for approval being given, and proposed byelaws being published before application, as required by the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847.†

(4.) A local authority may charge for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them under this section such sums as may be imposed by byelaws, and the same shall be deemed tolls authorised by the special Act.

32 & 33 Vict.
c. 70.

(5.) All sums so received by the local authority shall be carried to a separate account, and shall be applied in payment of interest on money borrowed by them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, or this Act, and in repayment of the principal thereof, and, subject thereto, towards discharge of their expenses under this Act.

(6.) The local authority shall make such periodical returns to the Board of Agriculture of their expenditure and receipts in respect of the wharf or other place as the Board require.

(7.) The Board, if satisfied on inquiry that the tolls taken by the local authority for the wharf or other place may properly be reduced, regard being had to the expenditure and receipts of the local authority in respect thereof, and to any money secured on the tolls, and to the other circumstances of the case, may require the local authority to submit to the Board, for their approval, a new schedule of tolls, and on failure of the local authority to do so to the satisfaction of the Board, may, by order, prescribe such tolls as the Board think fit, in lieu of those before approved by the Board.

* The incorporated provisions of the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, are set forth on pages 96 to 109.

† See *Scott v. Glasgow Town Council*, 68 L.J. P.C., p. 98.

(8.) The provisions of this section shall apply to a wharf or other place provided by a local authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, or under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.*

A.D. 1894.

33.—(1.) A local authority may purchase, or may by agreement take on lease or at a rent, land for wharves or other places, or for use for burial of carcases, in cases where there is not any ground suitable in that behalf in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal, or any common or uninclosed land suitable and approved by the Board of Agriculture in that behalf, or for any other purpose of this Act.

32 & 33 Vict.
c. 70.

Power for
local autho-
rity to
acquire land.

(2.) The local authority may (subject to any agreement) dispose of lands so acquired but not required for the purposes of this Act, carrying the money produced thereby to the credit of the local rate.

(3.) The regulations contained in section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be observed with respect to the purchase of land by a local authority for purposes of this Act, as if the local authority were a local board, and purposes of this Act were purposes of that Act; provided that the requisite advertisements and notices may be published and served in any two consecutive months, and that the local rate shall be substituted for the rates therein mentioned.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 55.

(4.) The powers conferred by this section may be exercised by a local authority with respect to land within or without their district.

34.—(1.) Where a local authority fail to execute or enforce any of the provisions of this Act, or of an order of the Board of Agriculture, the Board may by order empower a person therein named to execute and enforce those provisions, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof.

Proceedings
in case of
default of
local
authorities.

(2.) The expenses incurred under any such order or in respect of any such default by or on behalf of the Board, including compensation for animals slaughtered, shall be expenses of the local authority, and the treasurer or other proper officer of the local authority shall pay the amount of such expenses to the Board on demand, and in default of payment a person appointed by the Board to sue in that behalf, may recover the amount of such expenses, with costs, from the local authority.

(3.) For the purposes of this section an order of the Board shall be conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matter therein stated or appearing.

* As regards the Metropolis, *see* section 28 (subsections 2, 3, and 4), and Fifth Schedule, of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, page 77.

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(4.) The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to the right or power of the Board, or any other authority or any person, to take any other proceedings for requiring a local authority to execute or enforce any of the provisions of this Act, or of an order of the Board.

Inspectors
and other
officers of
local authority.

35.—(1.) Every local authority shall appoint so many inspectors and other officers as the local authority think necessary for the execution and enforcement of this Act, and shall assign to those inspectors and officers such duties, and salaries or allowances, and may delegate to any of them such authorities and discretion, as to the local authority seem fit, and may at any time revoke any appointment so made.

(2.) Every local authority shall keep appointed at all times at least one veterinary inspector, and shall appoint and at all time keep appointed so many other veterinary inspectors as the Board of Agriculture, having regard to the extent and circumstances of the district of the local authority, direct.

(3.) The Board, on being satisfied on inquiry that an inspector of a local authority is incompetent, or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect, may, if they think fit, direct his removal, and thereupon he shall cease to be an inspector.

Reports to
Board of
Agriculture

36. Every local authority and their inspectors and officers shall send and give to the Board of Agriculture such notices, reports, returns, and information as the Board require.

Orders and
regulations
of local
authorities.

37.—(1.) An order or regulation of a local authority may be proved—

(i) by the production of a newspaper purporting to contain the order or regulation as an advertisement; or

(ii) by the production of a copy of the order or regulation purporting to be certified by the clerk of the local authority as a true copy.

(2.) An order or regulation so proved shall be taken to have been duly made, unless and until the contrary is proved.

(3.) An order or regulation of a local authority authorised by this Act or by an order of the Board of Agriculture shall alone be deemed for the purposes of this Act an order or regulation of a local authority.

Powers of
local authorities
to be
for their
district.

38. The provisions of this Act conferring powers on, or otherwise relating to, a local authority, or their inspectors or officers, shall, unless otherwise expressed, be read as having reference to the district of the local authority; and

powers thereby conferred shall, unless it is otherwise expressed, be exerciseable and shall operate within and in relation to that district only.

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39.—(1.) Wherever the whole or any part of the district of any local authority is wholly surrounded by or has a common boundary with the district of any other local authority, those two local authorities may by agreement in writing between themselves make and vary and rescind provisions for the exercise by one of them (in this section referred to as the administering authority) of powers under this Act or any order of the Board of Agriculture within the whole or any part of the district of the other (in this section referred to as the surrendering authority) and for ascertaining the proportion of the expenses of the administering authority to be paid by the surrendering authority, such proportion to be fixed with reference to the rateable value of the part of the district of the surrendering authority surrendered to the administering authority as compared with the rateable value of the original area of the district of the administering authority.

Transfer of powers from one local authority to another, or formation of united district.

(2.) The district or part of a district subjected, in pursuance of an agreement under this section, to the powers of the administering authority, shall, for the purpose of the exercise of such powers, be deemed to be part of the district of the administering authority, and be dealt with accordingly.

(3.) Any expenses payable by a surrendering authority to an administering authority under this section shall be paid out of the local rate of the surrendering authority.

(4.) Provided that where the surrendering authority is the local authority for a borough and the administering authority is the local authority for a county to the rate of which such borough is assessed, the provision of this Act requiring that the local authority of the borough shall be paid by the local authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes or parts of parishes in the borough shall not apply.

(5.) A local authority may by agreement in writing concur with any other local authority or authorities in appointing out of their respective bodies a joint committee consisting of such number of members with such tenure of office as they may determine, and in assigning to the joint committee a district consisting of the whole or such parts of the districts of the constituent authorities as the authorities may determine, and in delegating to the joint committee within their district the whole or any part of the powers of a local authority, and the joint committee shall, in respect of any powers so assigned to

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them, exercise the same powers and be subject to the same obligations, and this Act and any order of the Board shall, in respect of the district so assigned, take effect, as if such district were the district of a local authority and the joint committee were a local authority within the meaning of this Act.

(6.) All expenses incurred by the joint committee shall be apportioned among the component areas belonging to the different constituent authorities in proportion to the rateable values of such areas, as compared with each other, and shall be paid out of the local rates of the constituent authorities.

(7.) An agreement made under this section shall not be valid unless it has been approved by the Board.

(8.) The expression " powers " in this section shall not include the power of making or levying a rate, but shall include all other powers, duties, and obligations exerciseable by or imposed on a local authority or its officers under or by this Act, or any order of the Board.

Expenses of Local Authorities.

Expenses out
of local rate.

40.—(1.) The expenses of a local authority under this Act shall be defrayed out of the local rate; and such sums as may be necessary to defray those expenses shall be levied with and as part of the local rate.

(2.) The local rate in England and Wales shall be as follows:—

- (i) in the case of the local authority for a county, the county rate with the county fund;
- (ii) in the case of the local authority for the City of London, the consolidated rate; and
- (iii) in the case of the local authority for a borough, the borough rate with the borough fund.

(3.) Provided that the payment of the expenses of the local authority for the county of London, under this Act, shall be a general county purpose for which the parishes in the City of London shall be liable to be assessed to county contributions.

Relief of
boroughs
from contri-
bution to
county
expenses.

41.—(1.) In England and Wales the council of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county shall be paid by the council of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under this Act of the council of the county.

(2.) Nothing in this Act shall affect the exemption of any borough which had a separate court of quarter sessions at the date of the passing of the Local Govern-

ment Act, 1888, from contributing towards the expenses under this Act of the council of the county within which the borough is situate.

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51 & 52 Vict.
c. 41.

42.—(1.) Where the amount or proportion of the local rate levied or required for the purposes of this Act exceeds or would exceed in any financial year sixpence in the pound, a local authority may borrow at interest on the credit of the local rate any money necessary for the purposes of this Act, and may secure the repayment thereof, with interest, by mortgaging the local rate for any term not exceeding seven years.

Power for
local
authority to
borrow.

(2.) Where the amount or proportion aforesaid exceeds or would exceed in any financial year ninepence in the pound, the Local Government Board may, if they think fit, on application of the local authority, extend the term to any period not exceeding fourteen years.

(3.) A local authority, borrowing for the purposes of this section, shall borrow subject to the provisions of the Local Loans Act, 1875; and every loan raised under this section shall be discharged in manner prescribed by section thirteen of that Act, for which purpose a sinking fund is hereby prescribed, if in any case the Local Government Board so direct, but not otherwise.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 83.

(4.) The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, advance money to a local authority in manner provided by the Public Works Loans (Money) Act, 1875, and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act, the same to be repaid, with interest, within the term aforesaid, and the local authority may so borrow accordingly.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 58.

(5.) A local authority, borrowing for any of the purposes of this Act, may, if they think fit, give as security, either with the local rate, if any, or separately therefrom, the charges which they are authorised to make for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them under this Act, and any estates, revenues, or funds belonging to them and not otherwise appropriated by law; and in that case the limitations in this section respecting the amount or proportion of rate and term of years shall not operate.

Police.

43.—(1.) The police force of each police area shall execute and enforce this Act and every order of the Board of Agriculture.

Duties and
authorities
of constables.

(2.) Where a person is seen or found committing, or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing, an offence against this Act, a constable may, without warrant, stop and detain him; and, if his name and address

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are not known to the constable, and such person fails to give them to the satisfaction of the constable, the constable may, without warrant, apprehend him; and the constable may, whether so stopping or detaining or apprehending the person or not, stop, detain, and examine any animal, vehicle, boat, or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates, and require the same to be forthwith taken back to or into any place or district wherefrom or whereout it was unlawfully removed, and execute and enforce that requisition.

(3.) If any person obstructs or impedes or assists to obstruct or impede a constable or other officer in the execution of this Act or of an order of the Board or of a regulation of a local authority, the constable or officer may without warrant apprehend the offender.

(4.) A person apprehended under this section shall be taken with all practicable speed before a justice, and shall not be detained without a warrant longer than is necessary for that purpose; and all enactments relating to the release of persons on recognizances taken by an officer of police or a constable shall apply in the case of a person apprehended under this section.

(5.) The foregoing provisions of this section respecting a constable extend and apply to any person called by a constable to his assistance.

(6.) A constable shall forthwith make a report in writing to his superior officer of every case in which he stops any person, animal, vehicle, boat, or thing under this section, and of his proceedings consequent thereon.

(7.) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power or authority that a constable would have had if this section had not been enacted.

General Administrative Provisions.

General
powers of
inspectors.

44.—(1.) An inspector shall have, for the purposes of this Act, all the powers which a constable has, under this Act or otherwise, in the place where the inspector is acting.

(2.) An inspector may at any time enter any land or shed to which this Act applies, or other building or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing—

(a) that disease exists or has within fifty-six days existed; or

(b) that the carcase of a diseased or suspected animal is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of; or

- (c) that there is to be found any pen, place, vehicle, or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of this Act, or of an order of the Board of Agriculture, or of a regulation of a local authority; or
(d) that this Act or an order of the Board or a regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with.

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(3.) An inspector may at any time enter any pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that this Act or an order of the Board or a regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with.

(4.) An inspector entering, as herein-before by this section authorised, shall, if required by the owner, or occupier, or person in charge of the land, building, place, pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat, state in writing his reasons for entering.

(5.) A certificate of a veterinary inspector to the effect that an animal is or was affected with a disease specified in the certificate shall for the purposes of this Act be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified.

(6.) An inspector of the Board shall have all the powers of an inspector throughout England or that part thereof for which he is appointed, and in addition to the powers herein-before conferred upon inspectors, an inspector of the Board may at any time, for the purpose of ascertaining whether pleuro-pneumonia foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever exists, or has within fifty-six days existed, in any shed, land, or other place, enter such shed, land, or place.

45.—(1.) Where an inspector of the Board of Agriculture is satisfied that this Act or an order of the Board or a regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with on board a vessel in a port, then, on the representation in writing to that effect of the inspector, stating particulars of non-compliance, the vessel may be detained until the Board otherwise direct.

Power for
detention of
vessels.

(2.) The officer detaining the vessel shall forthwith deliver to the master or person in charge of the vessel a copy of the representation.

(3.) Section six hundred and ninety-two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply in the case of such detention as if it were authorised or ordered under that Act.*

57 & 58 Vict.
c. 60.

* Section 692 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, is set forth on page 110.

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Expenses of
burial of car-
cases washed
ashore.

46.—(1.) Where a carcase washed ashore is buried or destroyed under the direction of a receiver of wreck with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof shall be expenses of the local authority, and shall be paid by the local authority to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment shall be recoverable with costs by the receiver from the local authority.

(2.) Where a local authority has incurred any expenses under this section on account of the burial or destruction of the carcase of any animal which, or the carcase of which, was thrown or washed from any vessel, the owner of the vessel shall be liable to repay such expenses to the local authority; and the local authority may recover such expenses with costs in the same manner as salvage is recoverable.

Exemption
from stamp
duty and
fees.

47. No stamp duty shall be payable on, and no fee or other charge shall be demanded or made for, any appointment, certificate, declaration, licence, or thing under this Act, or an order of the Board of Agriculture, or a regulation of a local authority, or for any inspection or other act precedent to the granting, making, or doing of a certificate, declaration, licence, or other thing.

Evidence and
form and
service of
instruments.

48.—(1.) In any proceeding under this Act, no proof shall be required of the appointment or handwriting of an inspector or other officer of the Board of Agriculture or of the clerk or an inspector or other officer of a local authority.*

(2.) Every notice under this Act or under any order or regulation made under this Act must be in writing.

(3.) Any notice or other instrument under this Act or under an order of the Board or a regulation of a local authority may be served on the person to be affected thereby, either by the delivery thereof to him personally, or by the leaving thereof for him at his last known place of abode or business, or by the sending thereof through the post in a letter addressed to him there.

* By virtue of the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 to 1895. *prima facie* evidence of any order, regulation, or document issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may be given in all courts of justice and in all legal proceedings whatever; either (1) by the production of a copy of the London or Edinburgh Gazette purporting to contain such order, regulation, or document; (2) by the production of a copy of such order, regulation, or document purporting to be printed by the Government printer or under the superintendence or authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office; or (3) by the production of a copy or extract purporting to be certified to be true by the President or any member of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, or the Secretary of the Board, or any person authorised by the President to act on behalf of the Secretary of the Board. No proof is required of the handwriting or official position of any person certifying to the truth of the copy or extract.

(4.) A notice or other instrument to be served on the occupier of any building, land, or place may, except when sent by post, be addressed to him by the designation of the occupier of that building, land, or place, without naming or further describing him; and where it is to be served on the several occupiers of several buildings, lands, or places, may, except when sent by post, be addressed to them collectively by the designation of the occupiers of those several buildings, lands, or places, without further naming or describing them, but separate copies thereof being served on them severally.

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49.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may alter or revoke any order of the Board.

Provisions
respecting
Orders of
Board of
Agriculture.

(2.) Every order of the Board shall have effect as if it had been enacted by this Act.*

(3.) The Board shall in the case of every order made by them under this Act, publish in the London Gazette a notice that the order has been made, and of the place where copies of the order may be obtained.

(4.) Every local authority shall at their own expense publish every order of the Board, and every licence, or other instrument sent to them by the Board for publication, in such manner as the Board direct, and, subject to and in the absence of any direction, by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the local authority.

(5.) The validity or effect of an order of the Board, licence, or other instrument issued by the Board shall not be affected by want of or defect or irregularity in any publication thereof.

50. The Board of Agriculture shall make and lay before both Houses of Parliament not later than the thirty-first day of March in each year, a return stating the proceedings and expenditure under this Act of the Board, and, as far as reasonably may be, of all local authorities, in the year ending the thirty-first day of December then last; and showing the number of foreign animals landed and found diseased in that year, specifying separately the different kinds of disease, and the ports of exportation and landing, and the mode of disposal of the animals; and containing such other information respecting the operation of this Act as the Board think fit.

Yearly re-
turn to
Parliament.

* As to the effect of such a provision, see *Chartered Institute of Patent Agents v. Lockwood*, 63 L.J.P.C. 74; *Baker v. Williams*, 66 L.J.Q.B. 880.

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Penalties for offences.

Offences and Legal Proceedings.

51. If any person is guilty of an offence against this Act, he shall for every such offence be liable—

- (i) to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds; or
- (ii) if the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each animal; or
- (iii) where the offence is committed in relation to carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing (exclusive of animals), to a fine not exceeding ten pounds in respect of every half ton in weight thereof after one half ton, in addition to the first fine of not exceeding twenty pounds.

General offences.

52. If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, does any of the following things, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act* :

- (i) if he does anything in contravention of this Act, or of an order of the Board of Agriculture, or of a regulation of a local authority; or
- (ii) if, where required by this Act or by an order of the Board to keep an animal separate as far as practicable, or to give notice of disease with all practicable speed, he fails to do so; or
- (iii) if he fails to give, produce, observe, or do any notice, licence, rule, or thing which by this Act, or by an order of the Board, or by a regulation of a local authority, he is required to give, produce, observe, or do; or
- (iv) if he does anything which by this Act or an order of the Board is made or declared to be not lawful; or
- (v) if he does or omits anything, the doing or omission whereof is declared by this Act or by an order of the Board to be an offence by him against this Act; or
- (vi) if he refuses to an inspector or other officer, acting in execution of this Act, or of an order of the Board, or of a regulation of a local authority, admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle, or boat which the inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an inspector or constable or other officer in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding; or

* As to aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring commission of an offence. *see* Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, section 5; and *Benford v. Sims*, 67 L.J.Q.B. 655. Railway Company accepting animals for conveyance to station on line of another Company convicted for causing the animals to be sent; *M. R. Company v. Freeman*, 53 L.J.M.C. 79.

- (vii) if he throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigation, or other water, or into or in the sea within three miles of the shore, the carcase of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected; A.D. 1894

and on a further conviction within a period of twelve months for a second or subsequent offence against the same sub-section of this section he shall be liable, in the discretion of the court, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the fine to which he is liable under this Act.

53.—(1.) If any person does any of the following things, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act:

- (i) if, with intent to unlawfully evade this Act, or an order of the Board of Agriculture, or a regulation of a local authority, he does anything for which a licence is requisite under this Act, or an order of the Board, or a regulation of a local authority, without having obtained a licence: or
- (ii) if, where a licence is requisite, having obtained a licence, he, with the like intent, does the thing licensed after the licence has expired: or
- (iii) if he uses or offers or attempts to use as such a licence an instrument not being a complete licence, or an instrument untruly purporting or appearing to be a licence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know of that incompleteness or untruth, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof: or
- (iv) if, with intent to unlawfully evade this Act, or an order of the Board of Agriculture, or a regulation of a local authority, he alters, or falsely makes, or antedates, or counterfeits, or offers or utters, knowing the same to be altered, or falsely made, or ante-dated, or counterfeited, a licence, declaration, certificate, or instrument made or issued, or purporting to be made or issued, under or for any purpose of this Act, or of an order of the Board or of a regulation of a local authority; or
- (v) if, for the purpose of obtaining a licence, certificate, or instrument, he makes a declaration or statement false in any material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof: or

Imprisonment instead of fine for use of expired licences, digging up of carcases, and other specified offences.

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- (vi) if he obtains or endeavours to obtain such a licence, certificate, or instrument by means of a false pretence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof: or
- (vii) if he grants or issues such a licence, certificate, or instrument, being false in any date or other material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof, or if he grants or issues such a licence, certificate, or instrument, having, and knowing that he has, no lawful authority to grant or issue the same: or
- (viii) if, with intent to unlawfully evade or defeat this Act, or an order of the Board, or a regulation of a local authority, he grants or issues an instrument being in form a licence, certificate, or instrument made or issued under this Act or an order of the Board or a regulation of a local authority, for permitting or regulating the movement of a particular animal, or the doing of any other particular thing, but being issued in blank, that is to say, not being before the issue thereof so filled up as to specify any particular animal or thing: or
- (ix) if he uses or offers or attempts to use for any purpose of this Act, or of an order of the Board, or of a regulation of a local authority, an instrument so issued in blank, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know of it having been so issued in blank, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof: or
- (x) if he by means of any fraud or false pretence obtains, or attempts to obtain, compensation from the Board or a local authority in respect of an animal slaughtered, or aids or abets any person in any such fraud or false pretence: or
- (xi) if, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, he digs up, or causes to be dug up, a carcase buried under the direction of the Board or of a local authority or of a receiver of wreck: or
- (xii) if, where the Board has by order prohibited, absolutely or conditionally, the use for the carrying of animals, or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen, or other place,

he, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, does anything so prohibited;

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(2.) And in every case in this section specified he shall be liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the court, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the fine to which he is liable under this Act.

54. Any offence against this Act may be prosecuted, and any fine in respect thereof may be recovered, and any money by this Act or an order of the Board of Agriculture made recoverable summarily may be recovered, and any summary orders under this Act or an order of the Board may be made in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts; but nothing in this section shall apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts.

Proceedings
in court of
summary
jurisdiction.

55. If any person thinks himself aggrieved by the dismissal of a complaint by, or by any determination or adjudication of, a court of summary jurisdiction under this Act, he may appeal therefrom to a court of quarter sessions.

Appeal.

56.—(1.) If any person lands or ships or attempts to land or ship an animal or thing in contravention of this Act or of an order of the Board of Agriculture, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or exporting or attempting to import or export goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceeding against him under this Act for an offence against this Act.

Proceedings
under
Customs Acts
for unlawful
landing or
shipping.

(2.) The animal or thing in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

57.—(1.) Where the owner or person in charge of an animal is charged with an offence against this Act relative to disease or to any illness of the animal, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease or illness, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he had not knowledge thereof, and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

General
provision as
to procedure.

(2.) Where a person is charged with an offence against this Act in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vessel, vehicle, or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it shall lie on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfection thereof.

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(3.) A person charged with an offence against this Act may, if he thinks fit, tender himself to be examined on his own behalf, and thereupon he may give evidence in the same manner and with the like effect and consequences as any other witness*.

(4.) Every offence against this Act shall be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint or matter for summary proceeding under this Act or an order of the Board of Agriculture or regulation of a local authority shall be deemed to have arisen, either in any place where the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place where the person charged or complained of or proceeded against happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge, complaint, or proceeding†.

(5.) Notwithstanding anything in any Act relating to the metropolitan police or to municipal corporations or in any other Act, such part not exceeding one half of every fine or forfeiture recovered under this Act (except in proceedings under the Customs Acts) as the court before which it is recovered thinks fit, shall be paid to the person who proceeds for the same, and the residue thereof shall be applied as if this section had not been enacted.

Miscellaneous.

Local
authority and
local rate in
Hove.

58. Notwithstanding anything in this Act the Hove Improvement Act Commissioners shall be the local authority for the Improvement Act District of Hove, and the local rate for that district shall be the rate applicable by the Commissioners to the maintenance of the police, and this Act shall apply to that district as if it were a borough and as if the said Commissioners were the council of the borough‡.

Interpreta-
tion and
construction.

59.—(1.) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, that is to say:

the expression “cattle” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

the expression “animals” means, except where it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

* See also the provisions of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, page 123.

† Jurisdiction of justices in Great Britain to deal with offence relating to transit by water which continues within the area of their jurisdiction: see *Muir v. Hore*, 47 L.J. M.C. 17.

‡ The District has now been created a municipal borough by the name of the “Borough of Hove.”

A.D. 1894.

the expression “disease” means cattle plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle (in this Act called pleuro-pneumonia), foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever (that is to say, the disease known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier purples, red disease, hog cholera or swine-plague):

the expression “diseased” means affected with disease:

the expression “suspected” means suspected of being diseased:

the expression “carcase” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

the expression “fodder” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

the expression “litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

the expression “foreign,” applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from a country out of the United Kingdom:

the expression “inspector of the Board of Agriculture” or “inspector of a local authority” means a person appointed to be an inspector for purposes of this Act by the Privy Council or the Board of Agriculture, or by a local authority, as the case may be; and the expression “inspector,” used alone, means such a person, by whichever authority appointed:

the expression “veterinary inspector” means an inspector being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or any veterinary practitioner qualified as approved by the Board of Agriculture:

the expressions “police area” and “police force” with respect to the City of London mean the said city and the police thereof, and with respect to any other place have the same meaning as in the Police Act, 1890:

53 & 54 Vict.
c. 45.

the expression “district,” when used with reference to a local authority, means the area for which the local authority exercises powers under this Act:

the expression “the Customs Acts” means the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act:

39 & 40 Vict.
c. 36.

A.D. 1894.
—

the expression “justice” means justice of the peace:

the expression “railway company” includes a company or person working a railway under lease or otherwise:

the expression “Order of Council” means an Order of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1875 to 1886:

the expression “order of the Board of Agriculture” means an order made by the Board of Agriculture under this Act or under any enactment by this Act repealed.

(2.) In the computation of time for purposes of this Act, a period reckoned by days from the happening of an event or the doing of an act or thing shall be deemed to be exclusive of the day on which the event happens or the act or thing is done.

Special Provisions as to Scotland.

Local
authority and
local rate in
Scotland.

60. In the application of this Act to Scotland:

(1.) The local authority and the local rate shall respectively be—

(a) for each burgh not being a burgh to which section fourteen of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, applies*, the magistrates and town council, and a rate to be levied equally upon owners and occupiers within the burgh; and

(b) for each county and any burgh to which section fourteen of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, applies,* and any royal burgh which does not return or contribute to return a member to Parliament, the county council, and a rate within the county to be levied equally upon owners and occupiers as an item of the consolidated county rates, and within such burghs and royal burghs to be ascertained, fixed, and paid, to the county council as provided by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

(2.) The expression “county” means a county as defined by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889†;

52 & 53 Vict.
c. 50.

* The burghs to which section 14 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, applies, are royal or parliamentary burghs which contained, according to the census of 1881, a population of less than 7,000.

† “County,” as defined in section 105 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, means a county exclusive of any royal or parliamentary burgh wholly or partly situate therein, and does not include a county of a city.

- (3.) the expression “ burgh ” means a burgh which returns or contributes to return a member to Parliament; A.D. 1894.
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- (4.) the expressions “ police area ” and “ police force ” have the same meaning as in the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890; 53 & 54 Vict.
c. 67.
- (5.) “ Value according to the valuation roll ” shall be substituted for “ rateable value ”;
- (6.) With respect to the delegation of powers by a county council section seventy-three of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall be substituted for section twenty-eight of the Local Government Act, 1888*; and 52 & 53 Vict.
c. 50.
51 & 52 Vict.
c. 41.
- (7.) All deeds made or granted by a local authority under this Act shall in addition to being sealed be signed by two members of the local authority and by the clerk of the local authority.

61. The provisions of this Act relating to the purchase of land shall have effect with respect to Scotland as if section ninety of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, were thereby applied, instead of section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875; and in the said section ninety the local authority and local rate under this Act shall be substituted for the local authority and the assessment therein mentioned. Purchase of
land in
Scotland.
30 & 31 Vict.
c. 101.
38 & 39 Vict.
c. 55.

62. The provisions of this Act relating to borrowing by local authorities shall, as regards Scotland, be modified as follows: Provisions as
to borrowing
by local
authority in
Scotland.

(i) those provisions shall have reference to the amount only of the local rate, and not to the proportion thereof;

(ii) the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board; and

(iii) borrowing by a local authority shall not be subject to the provisions of the Local Loans Act, 1875; and in lieu thereof, as regards borrowing by local authorities of counties the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall apply, and as regards borrowing by local authori- 38 & 39 Vict.
c. 83.

* The material provision of section 73 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, is as follows:—

73.—(1.) A county council shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, transact their business (including the hearing of appeals against or applications to be relieved from payment of rates) by means of general meetings of their body or committees as the council may think expedient. But the council shall not delegate any power of raising money by rate or loan: Provided that nothing in this Act shall derogate from the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts in regard to the appointment on committees under the said Acts of persons not being members of the local authority thereunder.

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10 & 11 Vict.
c. 16.

ties of burghs the provisions of the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to the mortgages to be executed by the Commissioners, shall be deemed to have been incorporated with this Act, the local authority being deemed to be the commissioners; and any mortgagee or assignee may enforce payment of his principal and interest by appointment of a judicial factor.

Powers and
qualifications
of inspectors
in Scotland.

63.—(1.) An inspector of the Board of Agriculture shall have all the powers of an inspector throughout Scotland or that part thereof for which he is appointed.

(2.) Any person may be appointed and be a veterinary inspector in Scotland who holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Legal
proceedings
in Scotland.

64. For the purposes of the application of this Act to Scotland—

(1.) Any offence against this Act, may be prosecuted, and any fine in respect thereof may be recovered, and any money by this Act or an order of the Board of Agriculture made recoverable summarily may be recovered, and any summary order under this Act or an order of the Board may be made in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts;

(2.) In the event of any person refusing or delaying to comply with the order of a local authority, the local authority may give information thereof to the procurator-fiscal of the county or burgh, who may apply to the sheriff for a warrant to carry such order into effect, and such warrant may be executed by the officers of court in common form;

(3.) The section of this Act relating to appeals to quarter sessions shall not apply;

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act, the part of every fine or forfeiture recovered under this Act, which is not in this Act directed to be paid to the person who sues or proceeds for the same, shall be paid as follows:

(a) to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, on behalf of Her Majesty, when the court is the sheriff court:

(b) to the collector of the county, in aid of the county general assessment portion of the consolidated rates of the county, when the court is the justice of the peace court:

(c) to the treasurer of the burgh, in aid of the funds of the burgh, when the court is a burgh court: and

(d) to the treasurer of the board of police, or commissioners of police, in aid of the police funds, when the court is a police court;

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(5.) Nothing in this section shall apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts.

Special Provisions as to Ireland.

65. For the purposes of the execution of this Act in Ireland—

Powers of
Lord Lieu-
tenant and
Privy
Council.

(1.) the powers by this Act conferred on the Board of Agriculture shall be vested in the Lord Lieutenant acting by the advice of the Privy Council, in this Act referred to as the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular local authorities, persons, ports, towns, districts, places, areas, vessels, or things, and as regards the issuing and revocation of licences, and the appointment or removal of inspectors and other officers, may be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the Chief Secretary as a Privy Councillor*;

(4.) an order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council under this Act is referred to therein as an Order in Council; and

(5.) subject to the provisions of this and subsequent sections of this Act relating to Ireland, the provisions of this Act relating to the Board of Agriculture and to orders of the Board of Agriculture and to officers of the said Board shall apply to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and to Orders in Council, and to orders of the Lord Lieutenant and to officers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the purposes of this Act.

66. In order to secure uniformity of action every Order in Council and every order of the Board of Agriculture made under this Act shall, with all practicable speed, be communicated to the Board of Agriculture, or to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, as the case may be.

Communica-
tion of
Orders from
and to
Ireland.

* Adapted as to Ireland by the Local Government (Adaptation of Irish Enactments Order), 1899 ["Administrative County" substituted for "Poor Law Union," and "County District" for "Electoral Division"]. Subsections (2) and (3) are repealed by the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899. By section 2 of that Act the powers of the Lord Lieutenant, Chief Secretary, and Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, are transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

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 Provision as
 to local
 authorities
 lands and
 borrowing in
 Ireland.
 38 & 39 Vict.
 c. 55.
 41 & 42 Vict.
 c. 52.

67.—(1.) The local authorities in Ireland shall be the boards of guardians of the several poor-law unions, and the district of each local authority shall be the poor-law union.*

(2.) The provisions of this Act relating to the purchase of land by local authorities shall, as regards Ireland, have effect as if instead of section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875, there were thereby applied section two hundred and three of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878; and as if the local authority were a rural sanitary authority, and purposes of this Act were purposes for which a rural sanitary authority may acquire land.

41 & 42 Vict.
 c. 52.

38 & 39 Vict.
 c. 83.

(3.) The provisions of this Act relating to borrowing by local authorities shall, as regards Ireland, have effect as if sections two hundred and thirty-seven to two hundred and forty-six of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, were thereby applied instead of the Local Loans Act, 1875, and as if the local authority were a rural sanitary authority, and purposes of this Act were purposes for which a rural sanitary authority may borrow, and as if the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland were substituted for the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

Provisions
 respecting
 officers of
 local autho-
 rities in
 Ireland.

68. The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council may make such Orders in Council as to them seem fit,—

(i) for defining the numbers, qualifications, and powers of inspectors and valuers, and other officers of local authorities, and the terms and conditions of their appointment, and regulating their duties: and

(ii) for fixing the periods for which they are to be appointed, and their remuneration and allowances.

Qualifica-
 tions and
 powers of
 inspectors in
 Ireland.

69.—(1.) The provisions of this Act requiring local authorities to keep appointed veterinary inspectors shall not extend to Ireland; and the powers and duties by this Act conferred and imposed on a veterinary inspector shall in Ireland be vested in and discharged by an inspector: but where a person appointed to be an inspector in Ireland has the qualification of a veterinary inspector under this Act, he may be styled a veterinary inspector.

(2.) The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council may make such Orders in Council as to them seem fit for uniting two or more poor law unions into a district for the purposes of inspection, and for authorising or directing the local authorities of those unions to appoint and keep

* Business of Guardians transferred to the Council of each County or county borough by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1893, sections 6 (b), and 21.

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appointed a veterinary inspector for the united district, and for regulating the mode of appointing such inspector, and the amount of his remuneration, and the mode in which the several unions shall contribute thereto; or the Lord Lieutenant may, if he thinks fit, appoint a veterinary inspector for the united district, on such terms and conditions with reference to contribution by the several unions towards the travelling expenses and allowances of the inspector as the Lord Lieutenant thinks fit.

(3.) An inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant shall have, throughout Ireland, or that part thereof for which he is appointed, all the powers by this Act conferred on a veterinary inspector of the Board of Agriculture.

(4.) In the application of this Act to Ireland the expression “inspector of the Board of Agriculture” shall mean a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of this Act by the Lord Lieutenant, and “inspector of a local authority” means an inspector appointed by a local authority or by local authorities under this section, and the expression “inspector” means such an inspector by whichever authority appointed.

70. The remuneration and allowances of an inspector or valuer of a local authority in Ireland, and all money payable as compensation for animals slaughtered by direction of the local authority, shall when due be paid by the treasurer of the union out of union funds.

Expenses
of local
authorities in
Ireland.

71.—(1.) The General Cattle Diseases Fund established by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, shall continue for the purpose of the execution of this Act in Ireland, and any money at the commencement of this Act standing to the credit of the fund, not being money paid to the cattle pleuro-pneumonia account, shall, in the first instance, constitute the general account of the fund.

General
Cattle
Diseases
Fund for
Ireland.

(2.) The Chief Secretary may, as and when he thinks fit, certify to the effect that a sum equivalent to a certain poundage on the net annual value of the property in all the poor law unions is required for the purposes of this Act.

(3.) Thereupon the Local Government Board for Ireland shall by order under their seal assess that sum on the several poor law unions in proportion to the net annual value of the property therein, and shall send copies of the order to the guardians and to the treasurer of each union.

(4.) Thereupon the treasurer of each poor law union shall out of union funds pay over the amount assessed on the union to the Bank of Ireland, to be placed to the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

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The guardians of each union shall debit the several electoral divisions with proportions of that sum, according to the net annual value of the property therein.

(5.) No larger sum shall be levied under this Act at any one time than is equivalent to a poundage of one halfpenny in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the poor law unions; nor shall any larger sum be levied under this Act in the whole than is equivalent, taken with any money before the commencement of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, carried to the Cattle Plague Account, and with any sums levied under that Act to a poundage of eightpence in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the unions.

(6.) On receipt of a certificate of the Chief Secretary to the effect that any part of the sum standing to the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund is not required for purposes of that fund, the Local Government Board for Ireland shall by order under their seal assign the proportions returnable to the several poor law unions, according to the net annual value of the property therein; and the Bank of Ireland shall, on a direction to that effect from the Chief Secretary, remit the sum so assigned to the treasurers of the unions; and the guardians of each union shall, on receipt of that sum, credit the several electoral divisions with proportions of that sum according to the net annual value of the property therein.

(7.) The expression “net annual value of property” in this section means the net annual value of property rateable to the relief of the poor according to the valuation in force for the time being.

(8.) The expression “union funds” in this Act means any money in the hands of the treasurer of a poor law union to the credit of the guardians of the union, and if at any time the assets in the treasurer’s hands are not sufficient for any purpose of this Act, then union funds shall be taken to include the moneys next received by the treasurer and placed to the credit of the guardians.

Application
of General
Cattle
Diseases
Fund.

72.—(1.) The treasurer of a poor law union on proof to the Chief Secretary of the payment by a local authority of any money for remuneration, expenses, allowances, or compensation, in accordance with this Act, shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect, and to an order by the Chief Secretary for payment from the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund of one half of the money so proved to have been paid, subject, in the case of compensation, to all proper deductions for money received by the local authority in respect of animals slaughtered; and the amount so ordered shall be paid accordingly to the treasurer for the union.

(2.) If in any case it is proved to the Chief Secretary that an animal in respect whereof compensation was paid by the treasurer of a union was, within seven days immediately before its slaughter, brought into that union solely for the purpose of being shipped out of Ireland from a port in that union within those seven days, or of being sold at a fair to be held in that union within those seven days, and that neither the owner nor the person in charge thereof had been guilty, in relation to it, of any offence against this Act, then the Chief Secretary shall order payment to the treasurer in manner aforesaid of the whole of the money paid in compensation in respect of that animal.

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(3.) If in any case it is proved to the Chief Secretary that an animal in respect whereof compensation has been paid by a local authority ought not to have been slaughtered, the Chief Secretary may, notwithstanding anything in this section, withhold his order for payment out of the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund of any money in respect of that animal.

(4.) All expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in the execution of this Act, and not otherwise provided for by this Act, shall be defrayed out of the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

73. For the purpose of defraying the costs incurred by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in the execution of the sections of this Act which relate to the slaughter of cattle, animals, or swine, on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, and the payment of compensation on account of such slaughter, the following provisions shall apply:—

Expenses of Lord Lieutenant in case of slaughter for pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever.

(1.) There shall be paid to the General Cattle Diseases Fund—

(a) such moneys (not exceeding twenty thousand pounds in any one year) as may be provided by Parliament towards defraying the costs incurred by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in the execution of the provisions of this Act relating to the slaughter of cattle, animals, or swine on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever; and

(b) all sums received by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council on the sale of the carcasses of cattle, animals, or swine, slaughtered by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, after deducting any

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amount payable thereout as excess to the owners of the cattle, animals, or swine, under this Act;

and the amounts so paid shall be carried to the separate account, called the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account of the said Fund (which account is in this Act referred to as the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Ireland), and the moneys standing to the credit of the said account shall be applicable solely to the purposes of the sections of this Act relating to the slaughter by the Board of Agriculture of cattle, animals, or swine, on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, and the payment of compensation on account of such slaughter, and any expenses incurred in connection therewith;

- (2.) Provided that of the money provided by Parliament for the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Accounts for Great Britain and Ireland not more than fifty thousand pounds shall be so provided for the costs of the execution of this Act as respects swine-fever in any one year;
- (3.) The costs and expenses under this Act which in the case of Great Britain are by this Act made payable out of the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain shall in the case of Ireland be paid by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council out of the moneys standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Ireland, and, if those moneys are insufficient, shall be paid out of the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund;
- (4.) The regulations contained in the Second Schedule to this Act shall apply to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Ireland.

Police in
Ireland.

74. The provisions of this Act relating to the police and to constables shall apply to the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary Force and of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force.

Recovery of
penalties and
summary
proceedings
in Ireland.

75. For the purposes of the application of this Act to Ireland—

- (1.) Any offence against this Act may be prosecuted, and any fine in respect thereof may be recovered, and any money by this Act or an Order in Council made recoverable summarily may be recovered, and any summary order under this Act or an Order in Council may be made, in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts;

(2.) the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts relative to appeals against orders and convictions shall apply to orders and convictions and to dismissals of complaints under this Act;

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(3.) a court of summary jurisdiction may consist of one or more justices; and

(4.) fines recovered under this Act shall be applied as follows; that is to say, a part thereof not exceeding one third may be awarded to the informer, and the rest shall be awarded to the Crown, to be applied in aid of the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

76. *In the application of this Act to Ireland;

(1.) The Dublin Gazette shall be substituted for the London Gazette.

Publication and proof of Orders in Council in Ireland.

77. The Lord Lieutenant, with the approval of the Treasury, may fix the salaries and allowances of the officers and persons acting in execution of this Act in or under the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland; and the same, and all charges and expenses incurred in the maintenance and management of that department, shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

Expenses of Veterinary Department in Ireland.

Supplemental.

78.—(1.) The Acts specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column to that schedule.

Repeal of enactments in schedule.

(2.) Notwithstanding such repeal, every Order of Council and in Council, and every order of the Board of Agriculture, or regulation of a local authority made, and every licence granted, and every committee or sub-committee constituted, and every inspector appointed, under any of the enactments repealed; shall continue and be as if this Act had not been passed; but so that the same may be revoked, altered, cancelled, or otherwise dealt with under this Act, as if it had been made, done, or granted under this Act.

79. This Act may be cited as the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Short title.

* Sub-sections (2) and (3) are repealed by the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899.

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SCHEDULES.

Section 11.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

1. Cattle shall not be moved into or out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, except where, as regards movement into such a place, the cattle are affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and except in such other cases as the Board of Agriculture think fit by order to except.

2. In the cases so excepted by order cattle may be moved into or out of an infected place on conditions prescribed by order of the Board, and not otherwise.

3. Cattle may be moved into, within, or out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, by licence of the local authority, granted on conditions prescribed by order of the Board, and not otherwise.

PART II.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

1. Animals shall not be moved into or out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease except where, as regards movement into such a place, the animals are affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and except in such other cases as the Board of Agriculture think fit by order to except.

2. In the cases so excepted by order animals may be moved into or out of an infected place on conditions prescribed by order of the Board, and not otherwise.

3. Animals may be moved into, within, or out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, by licence of the local authority, granted on conditions prescribed by order of the Board, and not otherwise.

Sections 18,
73.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

REGULATIONS AS TO CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNTS.

1. Notwithstanding anything in this Act the moneys provided by Parliament towards defraying the cost of the execution of the provisions of this Act relating to the slaughter by the Board of Agriculture or the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of cattle, animals, or swine, on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, may be apportioned between Great Britain and Ireland in such manner as the Treasury in communication with the Board and the Lord Lientenant may direct.

2. At the end of every financial year, accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain and the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Ireland shall be made up in such form and with such particulars as may be directed by the Treasury, and such accounts shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General as public accounts in accordance with such regulations as the Treasury may make, and shall be laid before Parliament, together with his report thereon.

3. If at the end of any financial year the Treasury, after communication with the Board of Agriculture, or the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, as the case may be, are satisfied that the balance standing to the credit of

either of the said Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Accounts, or any part of such balance, will not be required for the purposes of this Act, they may—

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(a) in the case of the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain direct such balance or part to be paid in the proportions provided by this Schedule into the Local Taxation Account and the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account, in repayment of any sums which have been paid to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account out of the said Local Taxation Accounts ; and

(b) in the case of the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Ireland, direct such balance or part to be paid into the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund in repayment of any sums which have been paid out of the said general account for any of the purposes to which the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account is by this Act applicable ;

and in either case the Treasury may direct any balance or part which may not be required for such repayment to be paid into the Exchequer.

4. The proportions in which any sum is to be paid out of or into the Local Taxation Account and the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account under this Act shall be eighty-eight per centum of such sum out of or into the Local Taxation Account, and twelve per centum out of or into the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account.

5. All money paid under this Act out of or into the Local Taxation Account shall in account be charged against or credited to the proceeds of the probate duty.

6. All moneys paid under this Act out of or into the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account shall in account be charged against or credited to the residue of the Scotch share of the local taxation (customs and excise) duties in manner provided by section two of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 60.

7. Payments out of or into the said Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Accounts, and all other matters relating to the accounts and to the moneys standing to the credit of the accounts shall be made and regulated in such manner as the Treasury direct.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Sections 24,
26, 27.

FOREIGN ANIMALS.

PART I.

Slaughter at Port of Landing.

1. The animals shall be landed only at a part of a port defined for that purpose by order of the Board of Agriculture, to be called a foreign animals wharf.

2. The animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

3. The animals shall not be moved alive out of the wharf.

PART II.

Quarantine.

1. The animals shall be landed only at a part of a port defined for that purpose by order of the Board of Agriculture, to be called a foreign animals quarantine station.

2. The animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs direct, and subject to such conditions in respect of the animals, or of the vessel from which they are landed, as the Board by order prescribe.

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3. When landed the animals shall be placed in sheds or other receptacles in the quarantine station, prepared by the local authority or the owners of the quarantine station, or the consignees of animals, or other persons, and approved by the Board.

4. The animals shall not be moved out of the quarantine station except on conditions prescribed by order of the Board.

5. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this part of this Schedule the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter in case of the existence of disease, and to compensation or other payment in respect of animals so slaughtered, and to the ownership of carcasses of such animals, shall apply to animals within a foreign animals quarantine station.

Section 31.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

COMMITTEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.*

1. Every local authority shall form and keep up a committee or committees, and may appoint the number of members by whom the powers of a committee may be exercised, and may at any time add to or diminish the number of the members of a committee, or otherwise alter the constitution thereof, and fill up or provide for the filling up of vacancies therein, or revoke the appointment thereof and appoint another committee or committees, and lay down rules for the guidance of a committee, who shall act accordingly.

2. A committee may consist wholly of members of the local authority or partly thereof, and partly of other persons, being rated occupiers in the district of the local authority, and otherwise qualified, as the local authority think fit.

3. A local authority may except in so far as it is otherwise provided by order of the Board of Agriculture delegate all or any of their powers, except the power to make a rate, to a committee, with or without conditions or restrictions.

4. A local authority may revoke or alter any power given by them to a committee.

5. A local authority may, if they think fit, appoint and designate one committee as their executive committee.

6. An executive committee shall have all the powers of the local authority, except the power to make a rate, and may, if they think fit, appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees, and delegate to them [except in so far as it is otherwise provided by order of the Board] all or any of the powers of the executive committee, with or without conditions or restrictions, and revoke or alter any such delegation, and appoint the number of members by whom the powers of a sub-committee may be exercised, and add to or diminish the number of the members of a sub-committee, or otherwise alter the constitution thereof, and fill up or provide for the filling up of vacancies therein, or revoke the appointment thereof and appoint another sub-committee or other sub-committees, and lay down rules for the guidance of a sub-committee who shall act accordingly.

7. Proceedings of a committee or sub-committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in the committee or sub-committee.

8. In case of the formation of two or more committees, they shall act according to rules laid down for their guidance by the local authority.

9. A committee, and a sub-committee of an executive committee, may elect a chairman of their meetings.

* See also Local Government Act, 1888, Section 28 (2).

10. If no chairman is elected, or if the chairman so elected is not present at the time appointed for a meeting, the members then present shall choose a chairman for that meeting.

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11. A committee or sub-committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper.

12. Every question at a meeting of a committee or sub-committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members, including the chairman, present and voting on the question; and in case of equal division, the chairman shall have a second vote.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Section 78.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 74 ..	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.	The whole Act, except section thirty-four.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 13 ..	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1884.	The whole Act.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 47 ..	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Transfer of Parts of Districts Act, 1884.	The whole Act.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 32 ..	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886.	The whole Act, except section nine.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 30 ..	The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889.	Section three.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 14 ..	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-pneumonia) Act, 1890.	The whole Act.
55 & 56 Vict. c. 47 ..	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1892.	The whole Act.
56 & 57 Vict. c. 43 ..	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893.	The whole Act.

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“Board” in this Index means Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

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- Disinfection of clothes of persons in, and generally, sec. 30 (1) (xi).
- Seizure of foreign animal, carcase, fodder &c., sec. 30 (1) (xii).
- Declaration of, to be an infected place by Board only, sec. 30 (2).
- Constitution of local authority for, in relation to foreign animals, sec. 30 (3).
- Detention in, of vessel by inspector of Board, sec. 45.
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PRIVY COUNCIL OF IRELAND, Powers of Lord Lieutenant and, secs. 65-77.

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PURCHASE of LAND by LOCAL AUTHORITY :

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QUARANTINE, provisions as to landing of foreign animals subject to, sec. 27, Third Schedule, Part II.

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SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND :

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Jurisdiction with regard to borrowing by local authorities, sec. 62.

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SWINE-PLAGUE, *see* Swine-fever.

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Animals imported into, foreign animals, sec. 59.

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Powers of inspector to enter, sec. 44 (3).

Offences in relation to secs. 52 (vi), 53 (1) (xii), 57 (2).

VENTILATION, provision for, during transit by sea, sec. 22 (xxiv).

VESSEL :

Carriage of diseased or suspected animal &c. in, sec. 22 (x).

Disinfection of, sec. 22 (xxi).

Prohibition of use of, sec. 22 (xxiii), (xxix).

Powers of inspector to enter, sec. 44 (3), (4).

Detention of, in port by inspector of Board, sec. 45.

Expenses of burial of carcases thrown &c. from, sec. 46.

Offences in relation to, secs. 52 (vi), 53 (1) (xii), 57 (2).

VETERINARY INSPECTOR :

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Appointment of at least one. by local authority, sec. 35 (2).

Certificate of disease by, conclusive evidence, sec. 44 (5).

Qualification, in England, sec. 59.

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Byelaws for, to be approved by Board, sec. 32 (3).

Returns to Board in respect of, sec. 32 (6).

Jurisdiction of Board in relation to tolls for, sec. 32 (7).

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See also Foreign Animals Wharf, Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, and Port.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1896.

A.D. 1896.

[59 & 60 VICT. CH. 15.]

An Act to amend the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.
[20th July 1896.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1.) For section twenty-four of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, shall be substituted the following section, namely:—

Slaughter
of foreign
animals.
57 & 58 Vict.
c. 57.

“The provisions set forth in Part I. (slaughter at port of landing) of the Third Schedule to this Act shall apply to all foreign animals other than—

(a) foreign animals the landing of which is for the time being prohibited by order of the Board of Agriculture; and

(b) foreign animals intended for exhibition or other exceptional purposes, and the landing of which is allowed for the time being by the Board, subject to the provisions of Part II. (quarantine) of the Third Schedule to this Act.”

(2.) Section twenty-six of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, is hereby repealed.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January next after the passing thereof.

Commence-
ment of Act.

3. This Act may be cited as the Diseases of Animals Act, 1896, and shall be construed as one with the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and that Act and this Act may be cited together as the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

Short title
and con-
struction.

A.D. 1903.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1903.

[3 EDW. 7. CH. 43.]

An Act to amend the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, in relation to Sheep Scab. [14th August 1903.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Compulsory
adoption of
remedies
for sheep
scab, &c.
57 & 58 Vict.
c. 57.

1. Section twenty-two of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (which empowers the Board of Agriculture to make orders for the better prevention of disease among animals, and to authorise local authorities to make regulations for the like purpose), shall be construed and have effect as if the following paragraph were inserted therein, namely:—

“(xiiiia.) For prescribing, regulating, and securing the periodical treatment of all sheep by effective dipping, or by the use of some other remedy for sheep scab.”

Power of
examination
of sheep.

2.—(1.) An inspector of the Board of Agriculture, and, if so authorised by order of the Board, an inspector of the local authority, may, subject to the direction of the authority appointing the inspector, and for the purposes of any order or regulation under this Act, enter any premises and examine any sheep thereon.

(2.) The owner and the person in charge of any sheep shall comply with all reasonable requirements of the inspector as to the collection and penning of the sheep, and afford all other reasonable facilities for the examination of the sheep by the inspector.

Power for
local autho-
rity to pro-
vide facilities
for sheep-
dipping.

3. The local authority may provide, fit up, and maintain portable dipping tanks or, with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture, dipping places, and afford the use thereof, and of all necessary appliances and materials in connection therewith, to the public upon such terms and conditions as the local authority may think fit, and any sums received by a local authority for such use shall be applied by them towards the discharge of their expenses under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

Provided that no dipping place shall be used for the purposes of this section if such use would injuriously affect the water in any stream, reservoir, aqueduct, well, pond, or place constructed or used for the supply of water for drinking or other domestic purposes.

A.D. 1903.

4. In the application of this Act to Ireland, “the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland” shall be substituted for “the Board of Agriculture.”

Application
of Act to
Ireland.

5. This Act may be cited as the Diseases of Animals Act, 1903, and shall be construed as one with the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and may be cited with those Acts as the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903.

Short title.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

A.D. 1909.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1909.

[9 EDW. 7. CH. 26.]

An Act to provide for the Payment of Fees to Veterinary Surgeons and Practitioners for Notification of Diseases of Animals. [25th November 1909.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Fees for
notification
of diseases.

1. The local authority, for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, shall pay to a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner, in respect of every notification of disease made by him to the local authority or any officer of the local authority in pursuance of an order under those Acts requiring such a notification, such fee not exceeding two shillings and sixpence as may be prescribed by the order.

Short title
and con-
struction.

2. This Act may be cited as the Diseases of Animals Act, 1909, and shall be construed as one with the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1909.

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the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT,
1869.

A.D. 1869.

[32 & 33 VICT. c. 70.]

[Sub-sections (2) (3) and (4) of Section 28 (local), relating to the markets of the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the City of London, with the Fifth Schedule, referred to in that Section.—Not repealed by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.]

28. With respect to the metropolis, notwithstanding anything in this Act or in the second schedule thereto, the following provisions shall have effect: Special provisions respecting metropolis.

(2.) The mayor, aldermen, and commons, on exercising for the purposes of this part of this Act the borrowing powers vested in a local authority under this Act, may borrow on the credit of the property on the credit whereof they are authorised to borrow by the Metropolitan Market Act, 1865, and the money so borrowed may be secured in the manner and subject and according to the provisions in that Act authorised and contained:

(3.) All money received by the mayor, aldermen, and commons from charges made by them under this part of this Act shall (subject to the application thereof as in this part of this Act directed in payment of interest on and in repayment of principal of money borrowed for the purposes of this part of this Act) be applied in repayment of the principal of money borrowed by them under The Metropolitan Market Acts, 1857 and 1865, and subject thereto in discharge of expenses incurred by them in the execution of this part of this Act:

(4.) From and after the opening for public use of a market provided by the mayor, aldermen, and commons under this part of this Act to the satisfaction of the Privy Council (declared by order), the maximum tolls, dues, and payments that may be taken under The Metropolitan Market Act, 1857, in respect of the animals mentioned in the fifth schedule to this Act, shall be the sums in that schedule specified in lieu of those specified in Schedule A. to that Act.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Maximum Tolls, Dues, and Payments in Metropolitan Market after opening of Foreign Cattle Market.

Sheep, per head	Five farthings.
Beasts, per head	Sixpence.
Calves, per head	Threepence.
Pigs, per head	Five farthings.

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the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

A.D. 1878.

[41 & 42 VICT. CH. 74.]

(Section 34.—*Not repealed by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.*)

Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops.

34. The Privy Council may from time to time make such general or special orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for the following purposes, or any of them:

Power for Privy Council to make orders relative to dairies, cow-sheds, and milk-shops†.

(i.) For the registration with the local authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk*.

(ii.) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation†, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen.

(iii.) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

(iv.) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

(v.) For authorising a local authority to make regulations for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council prescribe.

* As to definition of "cowkeeper" and "dairyman," see *Umfreville v. London County Council*, 66 L.J. Q.B. 177.

† The power extended to regulation of air space, see *Baker v. Williams*, 66 L.J. Q.B. 880.

‡ Repealed as to London and re-enacted by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (see section 28 of that Act).

A.D. 1886.

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CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1886.

[49 & 50 VICT. CH. 32.]

(Section 9.—Not repealed by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.)

Transfer to
Local
Government
Board of
powers of
Privy
Council
under s. 31.*

9.—(1.) The powers vested in the Privy Council of making general or special orders under section thirty-four of the principal Act,† for the purposes in that section mentioned, are hereby transferred to and shall henceforth be exerciseable by the Local Government Board; every such order shall have effect as if enacted in this section, and shall be published in such manner as the Local Government Board may direct, and the said Board may from time to time alter or revoke any such order.

(2.) For the purposes of the said section and this section, and of any order in force thereunder, the expression local authority, unless the context otherwise requires, in the metropolis has the same meanings as in the principal Act, and elsewhere has the same meanings as in the Public Health Act, 1875.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 55.

(3.) Any expenses incurred by a local authority in the metropolis in pursuance of section thirty-four of the principal Act, as amended by this section, shall be defrayed out of the local rate applicable to their expenses under the principal Act; and any expenses so incurred by any other local authority shall be defrayed as if they were incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, and in the case of a rural sanitary authority shall be deemed to be general expenses.

(4.) The local authority and their officers, for the purpose of enforcing the said orders and any regulations made thereunder, shall have the same right to be admitted to any premises as the local authority, within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and their officers have, under section one hundred and two of that Act, for the purpose of examining as to the existence of any nuisance thereon; and if such admission is refused the like proceedings may be taken, with the like incidents and consequences as to orders for admission, penalties, costs, expenses, and otherwise, as in the case of a refusal to admit to premises for any of the purposes of

* Repealed, as to London, by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, section 142.

† That is, the Act of 1878.

A.D. 1886.
—

the said section one hundred and two, and as if the local authority mentioned in the said Act included a local authority in the metropolis as defined in this section.

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorise any person, except with the permission of the local authority under the principal Act, to enter any cowshed or other place in which an animal affected with any disease is kept, and which is situate in a place declared to be infected with such disease.

(5.) The like penalties for offences against orders or regulations made for the purposes of section thirty-four of the principal Act as amended by this section may be imposed by the Local Government Board or local authority making the same, and such offences may be prosecuted and penalties recovered in a summary manner, and subject to the like provisions, as if such orders or regulations were byelaws of a local authority under the Public Health Act, 1875, and as if the local authority mentioned in that Act included a local authority in the metropolis as defined in this section.

(6.) Whereas under the powers of the principal Act the Privy Council have made an Order known as the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, and certain authorities have made regulations under that Order, or having effect in pursuance thereof; and it is expedient by reason of the foregoing provisions of this section to make provision respecting such order and regulations: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

- (a) The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, and any regulations thereunder, or having effect in pursuance thereof, made by any local authority under the principal Act, other than the local authority of a county, shall be deemed to have been made respectively by the Local Government Board and by a local authority under this section; and any such regulations made by the local authority of a county, within the meaning of the principal Act, shall, so far as they extend to the district of any local authority as defined in this section, be deemed to have been made by such local authority.
- (b) So much of any register kept by the local authority of any county under the said order as relates to the district of any local authority as defined in this section, or a copy thereof, shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, be delivered to the local authority by the local authority of the county.

A.D. 1886.

30 & 31 Vict.
c. 101.

(7.) *In the application of this section to Scotland, the expression “Local Government Board” shall mean the Board of Supervision for relief of the Poor and for Public Health; the expression “local authority” shall mean the local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867; the expressions “Public Health Act, 1875,” and “section one hundred and two of the said Act,” shall mean respectively the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, and section seventeen of the said Act; the expression “byelaws of a local authority” shall mean rules and regulations made by a local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867; and generally the board of supervision and the local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, shall have all the powers of the Privy Council, and the local authority under section thirty-four of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, with regard to the regulation of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops: Provided always, that no general or special order made by the board of supervision under this section shall be binding until it has been confirmed by the Secretary for Scotland, subject to such conditions (if any) as the Secretary for Scotland shall think fit.

41 & 42 Vict.
c. 52.

(8.) In the application of this section to Ireland, the Local Government Board for Ireland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board; the expression “local authority” shall mean an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and that Act and section one hundred and eighteen thereof shall respectively be substituted for the Public Health Act, 1875, and for section one hundred and two of the said last-mentioned Act, and the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1879 shall be substituted for the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885.

* By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, the powers of the Board of Supervision were vested in the Local Government Board for Scotland. The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, was repealed and re-enacted (in part) by the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE ACT, 1889.

A.D. 1889.

[52 & 53 VICT. CH. 30.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Sections.

1. Establishment of Board of Agriculture.
2. Powers and duties of Board.
3. [*Repealed.*]
4. Power to transfer other powers of Government departments.
5. Staff and remuneration and expenses.
6. Style and seal of Board.
7. Proceedings of Board.
8. Power of President to sit in Parliament.
9. Transfer of officers.
10. Ultimate abolition of Land Commissioners.
11. Construction of Acts and documents.
12. Definitions.
13. Repeal.
14. Short title.

SCHEDULES.

An Act for establishing a Board of Agriculture for Great Britain.* [12th August 1889.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1.) There shall be established a Board of Agriculture consisting of the Lord President of the Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, and such other persons (if any) as Her Majesty the Queen may from time to time think fit to appoint during Her Majesty's pleasure: Provided that the Board shall not be entitled to act unless the President or one of the officers of State above mentioned is present.

Establish-
ment of
Board of
Agriculture.

(2.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen from time to time to appoint any member of the Privy Council to be President of the Board during Her Majesty's pleasure.

(3.) The Board shall be deemed to be established on the appointment of the President thereof.

* The Board of Agriculture is styled the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903.

A.D. 1889.

Powers and
duties of
Board.*

2.—(1.) There shall be transferred to the Board of Agriculture—

- (a) the powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Acts mentioned in Part One of the First Schedule to this Act;
- (b) the powers and duties of the Land Commissioners for England under the Acts mentioned in Part Two of the First Schedule to this Act or under any other Act, whether general, local and personal, or private; and
- (c) on such date as shall be fixed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury all powers and duties vested in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings under the Survey Act, 1870.

33 & 34 Vict.
c. 13.

(2.) The Board of Agriculture shall also undertake the collection and preparation of statistics relating to agriculture, and forestry, and may also undertake the inspection of, and reporting on, any schools which are not public elementary schools, and in which technical instruction, practical or scientific, is given in any matter connected with agriculture or forestry, and the aiding of any school which admits such inspection, and in the judgment of the Board is qualified to receive such aid and the aiding of any system of lectures or instruction connected with agriculture or forestry, and the inspection of and reporting on any examinations in agriculture or forestry.

(3.) The Board of Agriculture may also make or aid in making such inquiries, experiments, and research, and collect or aid in collecting such information as they may think important for the purpose of promoting agriculture or forestry.

Power as to
dogs.**3.†**Power to
transfer
other powers
of Govern-
ment
departments.

4. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen in Council from time to time by order to transfer to the Board of Agriculture such powers and duties of any Government department as are conferred by or in pursuance of any statute, and appear to Her Majesty to relate to agriculture or forestry, and to be of an administrative character;

Provided that before any such order is made, the draft thereof shall be laid before each House of Parliament for not less than thirty days on which such House is sitting,

* The powers and duties of the Board have been extended by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903.

† Repealed and re-enacted by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, section 22.

and if either of such Houses before the expiration of such thirty days presents an address to Her Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, without prejudice to the making of any new draft order.

A.D. 1889.

Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall in any respect affect the exclusive control of the Secretary of State in Council of India over the candidates for the Indian Forest Department at Cooper's Hill College or elsewhere.

5.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may from time to time appoint a secretary and such officers and servants as the Board may, with the sanction of the Treasury, determine.

Staff and remuneration and expenses.

(2.) There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament to the President, if not one of the Officers of State above mentioned, nor any other Officer of State receiving a salary, the annual salary of two thousand pounds a year, and to the secretary, officers, and servants of the Board such salaries or remuneration as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(3.) All expenses incurred by the Board of Agriculture in the execution of their duties under this Act, to such amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury, shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

6.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may sue and be sued, and may for all purposes be described, by that name.

Style and seal of Board.

(2.) The Board shall have an official seal, which shall be officially and judicially noticed, and such seal shall be authenticated by the signature of the president or some member of the Board, or of the secretary,* or some person authorised by the President of the Board to act on behalf of the secretary.

(3.) In the execution and discharge of any power or duty transferred to the Board of Agriculture by or in pursuance of this Act, the Board shall adopt and use the style and seal of the Board of Agriculture and no other.

7.—(1.) Every document purporting to be an order, licence, or other instrument issued by the Board of Agriculture, and to be sealed with the seal of the Board, authenticated in manner provided by this Act, or to be signed by a secretary* or any person authorised by the President of the Board to act on behalf of the secretary*

Proceedings of Board.

* "Secretary" includes assistant secretary. [See Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, section 2 (2)].

A.D. 1889.

—

shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such order, licence, or instrument without further proof, unless the contrary is shown.

(2.) A certificate signed by the President or any member of the Board of Agriculture, that any order, licence, or other instrument purporting to be made or issued by the Board is so made or issued, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.*

Power of
President to
sit in Parlia-
ment.

30 & 31 Vict.
c. 102, s. 52.

31 & 32 Vict.
c. 48, s. 51.

31 & 32 Vict.
c. 49, s. 11.

8.—(1.) The office of President of the Board of Agriculture shall not render the person holding the same incapable of being elected to, or sitting or voting as a member of, the Commons House of Parliament, and shall be deemed to be an office included in Schedule H. of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, Schedule H. of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, and Schedule E. of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.

(2.) The President of the Board of Agriculture, if not one of the officers of State above in this Act mentioned, shall take the oath of allegiance and official oath, and shall be deemed to be included in the first part of the schedule to the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868.

Transfer of
officers.

9.—(1.) There shall be transferred and attached to the Board of Agriculture such of the persons employed under the Privy Council or any other Government department, in or about the execution of the powers and duties transferred by or in pursuance of this Act to the Board of Agriculture as the Privy Council, or Government department, with the sanction of the Treasury, determine.

(2.) There shall be transferred and attached to the Board of Agriculture all persons employed under the Land Commissioners for England.

(3.) The Board of Agriculture may from time to time distribute the business of the Board amongst the several persons transferred thereto in pursuance of this Act in such manner as the Board may think right, and those officers shall perform such duties in relation to that business as may be directed by the Board.

Provided that such persons shall, while they continue in office, be in no worse position as respects their tenure of office, salaries, or superannuation allowances than they would have been in if this Act had not passed.

(4.) Any Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act which transfers any powers or duties to the Board of Agriculture shall extend this section to the persons employed in or about the execution of those powers and duties.

* As to proof of orders, regulations, or documents of the Board under the Documentary Evidence Acts *see* footnote on page 32.

10. After the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, no person shall be appointed to the office of Land Commissioner for England.

A.D. 1889.

—
Ultimate
abolition of
Land Com-
missioners.

Provided that any person who holds office as Land Commissioner at the passing of this Act shall be assigned such position in or under the Board of Agriculture as Her Majesty may direct, so that he is not placed in any worse position as respects his tenure of office, salary, or superannuation allowance than he would have been in if this Act had not passed.

11.—(1.) In the construction and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, judgment, decree, order, award, deed, contract, or other document passed, or made before the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, but so far only as may be necessary for the exercise of the powers or the discharge of the duties by this Act, or any Order in Council made in pursuance thereof, transferred to that Board, the name of that Board shall be substituted for the Privy Council, Land Commissioners for England, Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, Copyhold Commissioners, Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, or other Commissioners or Government department, as the case may require, and anything authorised or required to be done by, to, or before an Assistant Commissioner of any of the above-named Commissioners may be lawfully done by any officer of the Board of Agriculture for the time being assigned for that purpose.

Construction
of Acts and
documents.

(2.) Where anything has been commenced by or under the authority of the Privy Council, Land Commissioners, or other Government department, before the transfer to the Board of Agriculture of any powers or duties by or in pursuance of this Act, and such thing is in relation to the powers or duties so transferred, such thing may be carried on and completed by or under the authority of the Board of Agriculture.

(3.) Where at the time of the transfer of any powers or duties by or in pursuance of this Act, any legal proceeding is pending, to which the Privy Council, Land Commissioners, or other Government department are parties, and such proceeding has reference to the powers and duties transferred by or in pursuance of this Act, the Board of Agriculture shall be substituted in such proceeding for the Privy Council, Land Commissioners, or other Government department, and such proceeding shall not abate by reason of such substitution.

12. In this Act—

The expression “agriculture” includes horticulture:

Definition.

A.D. 1889.

The expression “the Treasury” means the Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury:

The expression “the Privy Council” means Her Majesty’s most Honourable Privy Council.

Repeal.

13. The Acts specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are, as from the date of the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

Provided that this repeal shall not affect the tenure of office, salary, or allowance of any person holding office at the passing of this Act, and shall not affect the exercise by the Board of Agriculture of any power which at the passing of this Act can be exercised by the Land Commissioners for England, and shall not affect the validity of any order or act which prior to the date of the said establishment has been made or done by the Privy Council, and all orders of the Privy Council in force at that date in relation to the powers and duties transferred by this Act to the Board of Agriculture shall continue in force until revoked or altered by that Board.

Short Title.

14. This Act may be cited as the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 2.

PART I.

Acts relating to Powers and Duties of the Privy Council transferred to Board of Agriculture.

Session and Chapter.	Title.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 68 ...	The Destructive Insects Act, 1877.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 74 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 13 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1884.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 47 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Transfer of Parts of Districts Act, 1884.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 32 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886.

PART II.

Acts relating to Powers and Duties of Land Commissioners for England. Tithe Rentcharge Acts.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 71 ...	An Act for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
7 Will. 4. and 1 Vict. c. 69	An Act to amend an Act for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.

A.D. 1889.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 64 ...	An Act to facilitate the merger of tithes in land.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 62 ...	An Act to explain and amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 15 ...	An Act further to explain and amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 64 ...	An Act to amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, and to continue the officers appointed under the said Acts for a time to be limited.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 73 ...	An Act further to amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 104 ...	An Act to explain the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, and to continue the officers appointed under the said Acts until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 93 ...	An Act to amend and further extend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 89 ...	An Act to alter certain provisions in the Acts for the commutation of tithes, the copyhold Acts, and the Acts for the inclosure, exchange, and improvement of land; and to make provision towards defraying the expense of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Office.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 42 ...	The Tithe Commutation Acts Amendment Act, 1873.
40 & 41 Vict. c. iii. ...	The Vicar's Rate in Halifax Act, 1877.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 42 ...	An Act to amend and further extend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
42 & 43 Vict. c. clxxvi. ...	The London (City) Tithes Act, 1879.
44 & 45 Vict. c. cxvii. ...	The London (City) Tithes (St. Botolph Without Aldgate) Act, 1881.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 32 ...	The Tithe Rentcharge Redemption Act, 1885.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 54 ...	The Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act, 1886.
51 & 52 Vict. c. lxix. ...	The St. Botolph Without, Aldgate, Tithe Rate Act, 1888.

Copyhold Acts.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
4 & 5 Vict. c. 35 ...	The Copyhold Act, 1841.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 23 ...	The Copyhold Act, 1843.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 55 ...	The Copyhold Act, 1844.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 51 ...	The Copyhold Act, 1852.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 94 ...	The Copyhold Act, 1858.

A.D. 1899.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 89 ...	An Act to alter certain provisions in the Acts for the commutation of tithes, the Copyhold Acts and the Acts for the inclosure, exchange, and improvement of land; and to make provision towards defraying the expense of the Copyhold, Inclosure and Tithe Office.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 73 ...	The Copyhold Act, 1887.

Inclosure of Commons and Allotments Acts.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 118 ...	The Inclosure Act, 1845.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 70 ...	The Inclosure Act, 1846.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 111 ...	The Inclosure Act, 1847.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 99 ...	The Inclosure Act, 1848.
12 & 13 Vict. c. 83 ...	The Inclosure Act, 1849.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 53 ...	The Inclosure Commissioners Act, 1851.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 79 ...	The Inclosure Act, 1852.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 97 ...	The Inclosure Act, 1854.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 31 ...	The Inclosure Act, 1857.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 43 ...	The Inclosure Act, 1859.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 89 ...	The Inclosure, &c. Expenses Act, 1868.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 19 ...	The Poor Allotments Management Act, 1873.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 56 ...	The Commons Act, 1876.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 56 ...	The Commons (Expenses) Act, 1878.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 37 ...	The Commons Act, 1879.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 15 ...	The Commonable Rights Compensation Act, 1882.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 48 ...	The Allotments Act, 1887.

Metropolitan Commons.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 122 ...	The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 107 ...	The Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act 1869.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 71 ...	The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1878.

Drainage and Improvement of Land Acts.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 101 ...	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1846.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 11 ...	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1847.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 38 ...	An Act to facilitate the Drainage of Lands in England and Wales.

A.D. 1889.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 119 ...	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1848.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 31 ...	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1850.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 91 ...	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1851.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 9 ...	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1856.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 133 ...	The Land Drainage Act, 1861.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 114 ...	The Improvement of Land Act, 1864.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 101 ...	The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 56 ...	The Limited Owners Residences Act, 1870.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 84 ...	The Limited Owners Residences Act (1870) Amendment Act, 1871.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 55 ...	The Public Health Act, 1875.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 31 ...	The Limited Owners, Reservoirs, and Water Supply Further Facilities Act, 1877.

Other Duties.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
12 & 13 Vict. c. xci. ...	The General Land Drainage and Improvement Company's Act, 1849.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 62 ...	An Act to alter and amend certain Acts relating to the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown.
16 & 17 Vict. c. cliv. ...	The Lands Improvement Company's Act, 1853.
18 & 19 Vict. c. lxxxiv....	The Lands Improvement Company's Amendment Act, 1855.
19 & 20 Vict. c. lxx. ...	The Scottish Drainage and Improvement Company's Act, 1856.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 44 ...	The Universities and College Estates Act, 1858.
22 & 23 Vict. c. lxxxii....	The Land Improvement Company's Amendment Act, 1859.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 59 ...	The Universities and College Estates Act Extension. 1860.
23 & 24 Vict. c. clxix. ...	The Land Loan and Enfranchisement Company's Act, 1860.
23 & 24 Vict. c. clxx. ...	The Scottish Drainage and Improvement Company's Amendment Act, 1860.
26 & 27 Vict. c. cxl. ...	The Lands Improvement Company's Amendment Act, 1863.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 70 ...	An Act to extend the provisions of the Acts for the inclosure, exchange, and improvement of land to certain portions of the Forest of Dean called Walmore Common and the Bearce Common, and for authorising allotments in lieu of the forestal rights of Her Majesty in and over such commons.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 118 ...	The Public Schools Act, 1868.
34 & 35 Vict. c. clviii. ...	The Thames Valley Drainage Act, 1871.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 62 ...	The Public Schools (Eton College Property) Act, 1873.
37 & 38 Vict. c. xxii. ...	The Thames Valley Drainage Act, 1874.
40 & 41 Vict. c. xxxvi. ...	The Somersetshire Drainage Act, 1877.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 48 ...	The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, and Statutes made thereunder.
43 & 44 Vict. c. 46 ...	The Universities and College Estates Amendment Act, 1880.

A.D. 1889.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 41 ...	The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 38 ...	The Settled Land Act, 1882.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 61 ...	The Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1883.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 67 ...	The Improvement of Lands (Ecclesiastical Benefices) Act, 1884.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 30 ...	The Settled Land Acts (Amendment) Act, 1887.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 20 ...	The Glebe Lands Act, 1888.

SECOND SCHEDULE.**ENACTMENTS REPEALED.**

Section 13.

Session and Chapter.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 71 ...	An Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales.	Section two.
4 & 5 Vict. c. 35 ...	The Copyhold Act, 1841.	Sections one, two, four, five, seven, eight, and nine.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 118 ...	The Inclosure Act, 1845.	Sections two, six, and eight.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 53 ...	The Inclosure Commissioners Act, 1851.	The whole Act, except section nine.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 73 ...	An Act for continuing the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission, and entitling the Commissioners to Superannuation Allowance.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 68 ...	The Destructive Insects Act, 1877.	Section six.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 74 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.	Section eight from "the powers by this Act conferred" inclusive to the end of the section, being sub-section two, and section fifty-eight from "any Act of the Privy Council," inclusive to the end of the section, being sub-section six.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 38 ...	The Settled Land Act, 1882.	Section forty-eight down to "may require of the three several bodies of commissioners aforesaid," being the end of sub-section five, inclusive.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES ACT, A.D. 1903.
1903.

[3 EDW. 7. CH. 31.]

An Act to transfer to the Board of Agriculture powers and duties relating to the Industry of Fishing, and to amend the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889.

[14th August, 1903.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this Present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture shall after the commencement of this Act be styled the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and references in any Act or document to the Board of Agriculture shall be construed as references to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Superinten-
dence of
Fisheries
transferred
to Board of
Agriculture.

(2.) The powers and duties of the Board of Trade under the enactments specified in the Schedule to this Act, and under any certificate given or order made in pursuance of any of those enactments, and any powers and duties of the Board of Trade, or any officer of that Board, under any local and personal Act which relate solely to the industry of fishing, shall be transferred to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, or, in the case of the powers and duties of any officer, to such officer of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the Board nominate for the purpose.

(3.) Section four of the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, shall have effect as respects the transfer of any powers and duties of a Government Department which appear to His Majesty to relate to the industry of fishing in the same manner as with respect to powers and duties which appear to His Majesty to relate to agriculture or forestry, and sections two and four of that Act shall be read as if the words "the industry of fishing" were added after the word "agriculture."

52 & 53 Vict.
c. 30.

(4.) Sections nine (transfer of officers) and eleven (construction of Acts and documents) of the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, shall apply in relation to the powers and duties transferred by or in pursuance of this Act as if they were transferred by or in pursuance of that Act, and as if the date of the commencement of this Act were substituted for the date of the establishment of the Board of Agriculture.

(5.) The limitation contained in section thirty-one of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, as to the number and term of office of the inspectors of fisheries shall cease to

24 & 25 Vict.
c. 109.

A.D. 1903.

apply, and those inspectors may be appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries under section five of the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889.

48 & 49 Vict.
c. 70.

(6.) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries shall be substituted for the Board of Trade as respects communication and returns in section six of the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1885.

31 & 32 Vict.
c. 45.

(7.) Where any portion of the sea shore proposed to be comprised in an order under Part III. of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, is under the management of the Board of Trade, the order shall not be made without the consent of that Board, and section forty-six of that Act shall be construed accordingly.

(8.) The Merchandise Marks (Prosecutions) Act, 1894 (which relates to the undertaking by the Board of Agriculture of prosecutions under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, in certain cases), shall apply to the produce of any fishing industry as it applies to agricultural or horticultural produce.

(9.) Subsection three of section five of the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, shall apply to expenses incurred by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in the execution of any powers and duties transferred by or in pursuance of this Act as it applies to expenses incurred by that Board in the execution of their duties under that Act.

Amendment
of 52 & 53
Vict. c. 30.

2.—(1.) Any Order in Council made under section four of the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, may be varied or revoked by an Order in Council made in accordance with the provisions of that section.

(2.) The expression “Secretary” in the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, shall include assistant secretary.

Extent,
commence-
ment, and
short title.

3.—(1.) Nothing in this Act shall transfer or authorise the transfer of any powers or duties exerciseable in or in relation to Scotland or any part of the sea adjoining Scotland, except so far as is expressly provided by this Act as respects communications and returns, and except so far as respects the river Esk and its banks and tributaries referred to in section sixty-three of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865.

28 & 29 Vict.
c. 121.

(2.) This Act may be cited as the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, and shall come into operation on the first day of October nineteen hundred and three.

(3.) The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and this Act may be cited together as the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 and 1903.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1903

ENACTMENTS RELATING TO POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE TRANSFERRED TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

1. SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACTS.

24 & 25 Vict. c. 109	...	The Salmon Fishery Act, 1861.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 10	...	The Salmon Acts Amendment Act, 1863.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 121	...	The Salmon Fishery Act, 1865.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 33	...	The Salmon Acts Amendment Act, 1870.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 71	...	The Salmon Fishery Act, 1873.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 19	...	The Salmon Fishery Act, 1876.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 34	...	The Elver Fishing Act, 1876.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 65	...	The Fisheries (Dynamite) Act, 1877.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 39	...	The Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 26	...	The Salmon Fishery Law Amendment Act, 1879.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 11	...	The Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1884.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 2	...	The Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1886.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 39	...	The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1886.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 37	..	The Fisheries Act, 1891, Parts III. and IV.
55 & 56 Vict. c. 50	...	The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1892.

2. NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK FISHERIES.

40 & 41 Vict. c. xcvi.	...	The Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877.
59 & 60 Vict. c. 18	...	The Fisheries (Norfolk and Suffolk) Act, 1896.

3. SEA FISHERIES REGULATION ACTS.

51 & 52 Vict. c. 54	...	The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 37	...	The Fisheries Act, 1891, Part II.
57 & 58 Vict. c. 26	...	The Sea Fisheries (Shell Fish) Regulation Act, 1894.

4. OYSTERS, &c.

29 & 30 Vict. c. cxlv.	...	The Roach River Oyster Fishery Act, 1866.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 45	...	The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, Part III.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 31	...	The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Orders Confirmation Act, 1869 (No. 2).
38 & 39 Vict. c. 15	...	The Sea Fisheries Act, 1875.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 42	...	The Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 27	...	The Sea Fisheries Act, 1884.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

59 & 60 Vict. c. 48	...	Subsection one of section five of the Light Railways Act, 1896, so far as it relates to the industry of fishing.
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A.D. 1847.

THE MARKETS AND FAIRS CLAUSES ACT, 1847.

[10 & 11 VICT. c. 14.]

(*Except Sections 6 to 9 and 51 to 60. Referred to in Section 32 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.*)

An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts for constructing or regulating Markets and Fairs.* [23rd April 1847.]

Whereas it is expedient to comprise in One Act sundry Provisions usually contained in Acts of Parliament authorising the Construction or Regulation of Markets and Fairs, and that as well for avoiding the Necessity of repeating such Provisions in each of the several Acts relating to such Undertakings as for ensuring greater Uniformity in the Provisions themselves: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That this Act shall extend only to such Markets or Fairs as shall be authorised by any Act of Parliament hereafter to be passed which shall declare that this Act shall be incorporated therewith; and all the Clauses of this Act, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by any such Act, shall apply to the Undertaking authorised thereby, so far as the same shall be applicable to such Undertaking, and shall, with the Clauses of every other Act, which shall be incorporated therewith, form Part of such Act, and be construed therewith as forming One Act.

Extent of
Act.

Interpreta-
tions in this
Act:

"special
Act:"

"prescribed."

And with respect to the Construction of this Act, and any Act incorporated therewith, be it enacted as follows:

II. The Expression "the special Act" used in this Act shall be construed to mean any Act which shall be hereafter passed authorising the Construction or Regulation of a Market or Fair, and with which this Act shall be incorporated; and the Word "prescribed" used in this Act in reference to any Matter herein stated shall be construed to refer to such Matter as the same shall be prescribed or provided for in the special Act, and the Sentence in which such Word occurs shall be construed as if instead of the Word "prescribed" the Expression

* Amended as to Ireland by the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, section 276. [Powers vested in the Principal Secretaries of State, so far as the same relate to Ireland, are transferred to the Local Government Board.] Amended as to Scotland by the Secretary for Scotland Act, 1885, section 5. [Powers vested in the Principal Secretaries of State are transferred to the Secretary for Scotland.]

“prescribed for that Purpose in the special Act” had been used; and the Expression “the Lands” shall mean the Lands which shall by the special Act be authorised to be taken or used for the Purposes thereof; and the Expression “the Undertaking” shall mean the Market or Fair, and the Works connected therewith, by the special Act authorised to be constructed or regulated; and the Expression “the Undertakers” shall mean the Persons authorised by the special Act to construct or regulate the Market or Fair.

A.D. 1847.

“the Lands :”

“the Undertaking :”

“the Undertakers :”

III.* The following Words and Expressions in both this and the special Act, and any Act incorporated therewith, shall have the Meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the Subject or Context repugnant to such Construction; (that is to say,)

Interpretations in this and the special Act :

Words importing the Singular Number shall include the Plural Number, and Words importing the Plural Number shall include also the Singular Number:

Number :

Words importing the Masculine Gender shall include Females:

Gender :

The Word “Person” shall include a Corporation, whether aggregate or sole:

“Person :”

The Word “Lands” shall include Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments or Heritages of any Tenure:

“Lands :”

The Word “Lease” shall include a Missive of and an Agreement for a Lease:

“Lease :”

The Expression “the Market or Fair” shall mean the Market or Fair, and the Works connected therewith, by the special Act authorised to be constructed or regulated:

“the Market or Fair :”

The Word “Cart” shall include Waggon, and also any Carriage used wholly or chiefly for the Conveyance of Goods:

“Cart :”

The Word “Driver” shall include the Carter or other Person having the Care of any Cart:

“Driver :”

The Word “Cattle” shall include Horse, Ass, Mule, Ram, Ewe, Wether, Lamb, Goat, Kid, or Swine:

“Cattle :”

The Expression “the Collector” shall mean the Person appointed by the Undertakers to collect the Stallages, Rents, or Tolls authorised by the special Act, shall include the Assistants of the Collector:

“Collector :”

The Word “Month” shall mean Calendar Month:

“Month :”

The Expression “Superior Courts,” when the Matter submitted to the Cognisance of the Court arises in *England* or *Ireland*, shall mean Her Majesty’s Superior Courts of Record at *Westminster* or *Dublin*,

“Superior Courts.”

* Section III. repealed, in part, by the Statute Law Revision Act, 1891.

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as the Case may require, and shall include the Court of Common Pleas of the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and the Court of Pleas of the County of *Durham*; and when such Matter arises in *Scotland* it shall mean the Court of Session:

“Oath :”

The Word “Oath” shall include Affirmation in the Case of Quakers, and any Declaration lawfully substituted for an Oath in the Case of any other Persons allowed by Law to make a Declaration instead of taking an Oath:

“County :”

The Word “County” shall include Riding or other Division of a County having a separate Commission of the Peace; and in *Scotland*, Stewartry, and any Ward or other Division of a County or Stewartry, having a separate Sheriff; and it shall also include County of a City or County of a Town:

“Justice :”

The Word “Justice” shall mean Justice of the Peace acting for the Place where the Matter requiring the Cognisance of any such Justice arises; and if such Matter arise in respect of Lands situated not wholly in any One Jurisdiction shall mean a Justice acting for the Place where any Part of such Lands shall be situated; and where any Matter is authorised or required to be done by Two Justices, the Expression “Two Justices” shall be understood to mean Two or more Justices assembled and acting together:

“Two Justices :”

“Sheriff :”

The Word “Sheriff” shall mean the Sheriff Depute of the County or Ward of a County in *Scotland* and the Steward Depute of the Stewartry in *Scotland* in which the Matter submitted to the Cognisance of the Sheriff arises, and shall include the Substitutes of such Sheriff Depute and Steward Depute respectively:

“Quarter Sessions.”

The Expression “Quarter Sessions” shall mean Quarter Sessions as defined in the special Act; and if such Expression be not there defined it shall mean the General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace which shall be held at the Place nearest to the Market or Fair, or the Principal Office thereof for the County or Place in which the Market or Fair is situate, or for some Division of such County having a separate Commission of the Peace.

Citing the Act.
—

And with respect to citing this Act or any Part thereof, be it enacted as follows:

Short Title
of this Act.

IV. In citing this Act in other Acts of Parliament, and in legal Instruments, it shall be sufficient to use the Expression “The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847.”

V. For the Purpose of incorporating Part only of this Act with any Act hereafter to be passed it shall be enough to describe the Clauses of this Act with respect to any Matter in the Words introductory to the Enactment with respect to such Matter, and to enact that the Clauses so described, or that this Act, with the Exception of the Clauses so described, shall be incorporated with such Act and thereupon all the Clauses of this Act so incorporated shall, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by such Act, form Part of such Act, and such Act shall be construed as if such Clauses were set forth therein with reference to the Matter to which such Act relates.

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Form in which Portions of this Act may be incorporated in other Acts.

And with respect to the Construction of the Market or Fair, and the Works connected therewith, be it enacted as follows:

Construction of Market or Fair.

X. Subject to the Provisions in this and the special Act, and any Act incorporated therewith, the Undertakers, for the Purpose of constructing a Place for holding the Market or Fair, may execute any of the following Works; (that is to say,)

Undertakers subject to Provisions of this and the special Act, may execute the Works herein named.

They may enter upon any Lands described in the special Act, or the Schedule thereto, and other Lands purchased by them or belonging to them, and set out such Parts as they think necessary for the Purposes of the Market or Fair, and thereupon from Time to Time build and maintain such Market Places or Places for Fairs, and such Stalls, Sheds, Pens, and other Buildings or Conveniences for the Use of the Persons frequenting the Market or Fair, and for weighing and measuring Goods sold in the Market or Fair, and for weighing Carts, as they may think necessary.

They may from Time to Time on such Lands as aforesaid make and maintain all such Roads and Approaches as they may think necessary for the convenient Use of the Persons resorting to the Market or Fair.

XI. Provided always, That in the Exercise of the Powers by this or the special Act granted the Undertakers shall do as little Damage as can be, and shall make full Satisfaction in manner herein and by the special Act and any Act incorporated therewith provided to all Parties interested for all Damages sustained by them by reason of the Exercise of such Powers.

Undertakers to make Satisfaction for Damage done.

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*Holding of
Market, &c.*Before the
Market or
Fair shall be
opened
Notice to be
given by Un-
dertakers.Sales else-
where than
in Markets
prohibited
under a
Penalty not
exceeding
40s.Market
Days.Penalty for
selling or
exposing
for Sale un-
wholesome
Meat, &c.Penalty on
obstructing
Inspector.Penalty for
obstructing
Market or
Fair Keeper.*Slaughter-
houses.*Power to
erect Slaugh-
ter-houses if
authorised
by the spe-
cial Act.

And with respect to the holding of the Market or Fair, and the Protection thereof, be it enacted as follows :

XII. Before the Market or Fair shall be opened for public Use the Undertakers shall give not less than Ten Days Notice of the Time when the same will be opened, and such Notice shall be given by the Publication thereof in some Newspaper circulating within the Limits of the special Act, and by printed Handbills posted on some conspicuous Place within those Limits.

XIII. After the Market Place is opened for public Use every person other than a licensed Hawker who shall sell or expose for Sale in any Place within the prescribed Limits, except in his own Dwelling Place or Shop, any Articles in respect of which Tolls are by the special Act authorised to be taken in the Market, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

XIV. After the Market Place or Place for Fairs is opened for public Use the Undertakers shall hold Markets and Fairs therein on the prescribed Days (if any), and on such other Days as the Undertakers shall appoint from Time to Time by any Bye Law to be made in pursuance of this or the special Act.

XV. Every Person who shall sell or expose for Sale any unwholesome Meat or Provisions in the Market or Fair shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence; and any Inspector of Provisions appointed by the Undertakers may seize such unwholesome Meat or Provisions, and carry the same before a Justice, and thereupon such Proceedings shall be had as are herein-after directed to be had in the Case of any Cattle or Carcase seized in any Slaughter-house and carried before a Justice; and every Person who shall obstruct or hinder the Inspector of Provisions from seizing or carrying away such unwholesome Meat or Provisions shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence.

XVI. Every Person who shall assault or obstruct any Person appointed by the Undertakers to superintend the Market or Fair, or to keep Order therein, whilst in the Execution of his Duty, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

And with respect to Slaughter-houses, be it enacted as follows :

XVII. Where by the special Act the Undertakers shall be empowered to provide Slaughter-houses they may from Time to Time erect, on any Land purchased by them under the Provisions of this or the special Act, or any

Act incorporated therewith, any Buildings, or set apart and improve any Buildings belonging to them, for the slaughtering of Cattle, and so soon as the same shall be ready for public Use the Undertakers shall give Notice to that effect by the Publication thereof in some Newspaper circulating within the Limits of the special Act, and by printed Handbills posted on some conspicuous Place within the said Limits.

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XVIII. Provided that nothing in this or the special Act, or any Act incorporated therewith, shall protect the Undertakers from an Indictment for Nuisance, or from any other legal Proceeding, in respect of any such Slaughter-house as aforesaid.

Nothing to protect Undertakers, from an Indictment or Nuisance.

XIX. After the Expiration of Ten Days from the Publication and posting of such Notice no Person shall slaughter any Cattle or dress any Carcase for Sale as Human Food or Food of Man in any Place within the Limits of the special Act other than a Slaughter-house which was in use as such before and at the Time of the passing of the special Act, and has so continued ever since, or the Slaughter-houses made in pursuance of this and the special Act; and every Person who shall, after such Notice as aforesaid, slaughter any such Cattle or dress for Sale any such Carcase within the Limits of the special Act in any Place other than one of such Slaughter-houses, shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence.

Penalty on slaughtering Cattle, &c. elsewhere than in an authorised Slaughter-house.

XX. The Inspector of Provisions, or any Officer appointed by the Undertakers for that Purpose, may at all Times of the Day, with or without Assistants, enter into and inspect all Buildings erected or set apart by the Undertakers for slaughtering Cattle, and examine whether any Cattle or the Carcase of any Cattle is deposited there; and in case such Officer shall find any Cattle, or the Carcase or Part of the Carcase of any such Cattle, which shall appear unfit for the Food of Man, he may seize and carry the same before a Justice, and such Justice shall forthwith order the same to be further inspected and examined by competent Persons; and in case upon such Inspection and Examination such Cattle, Carcase, or Part of a Carcase, shall be found unfit for the Food of Man. such Justice shall order the same to be immediately destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such Way as to prevent the same being exposed for Sale or used for the Food of Man; and every Person who shall obstruct or hinder such Inspector or other Officer in the Discharge of any of the Duties aforesaid shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence.

Inspector may enter and inspect Slaughter-houses.

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*Weighing of
Goods and
Carts.*

Undertakers
to provide
proper
Weights and
Measures for
weighing
Commodities
sold at Mar-
kets and
Fairs.

Articles to
be weighed
if requested
by the
Buyer.

Penalty for
Refusal.

Penalty on
Persons
appointed
refusing to
weigh.

Undertakers
to keep pro-
per Machines
for weighing
Carts laden
with Goods.

Carts to
be weighed
at one of the
Machines,
erected by
the Under-
takers.

And with respect to weighing Goods and Carts, be it enacted as follows:

XXI. The Undertakers shall provide sufficient and proper Weighing Houses or Places for weighing or measuring the Commodities sold in the Market or Fair, and shall keep therein proper Weights, Scales, and Measures according to the Standard Weights and Measures for the Time being for weighing such Commodities as aforesaid, and shall appoint proper Persons to attend to the weighing or measuring such Commodities at all Times during which the Market or Fair is holden.

XXII. Every Person selling or offering for Sale any Articles in the Market or Fair shall, if required so to do by the Buyer, cause the same to be weighed or measured by the Weights and Scales or Measures provided by the Undertakers; and any such Person who shall refuse, on Demand, to cause such Articles to be weighed or measured in manner aforesaid, shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

XXIII. Every Person appointed by the Undertakers to weigh or measure any Articles sold in the Market or Fair who shall refuse or neglect to weigh or measure the same when required shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

XXIV. The Undertakers shall provide sufficient and proper Buildings or Places for weighing Carts in which Goods are brought for Sale within the Market or Fair or the prescribed Limits, and shall keep therein Machines and Weights proper for that Purpose, and shall from Time to Time appoint a Person in every such Building or Place to afford the Use of such Machines to the Public by weighing such Carts with or without their Loading, as may be required.

XXV. The Driver of every such Cart shall, at the Request of the Buyer or Seller of such Goods, or his Agent, take such Cart, with or without the Loading thereof, to the nearest of the said Weighing Machines, and shall permit the same to be weighed; and if such Cart be weighed with its Load thereupon the Driver shall, if required, take such Cart after its Load has been discharged to the Weighing Machine nearest to such Place of Discharge, and permit it to be re-weighed without such Load; and if any such Driver shall for the Purposes aforesaid be required to take such Cart a greater Distance than Half a Mile, including the going to and returning from such Machines respectively, the Owner of the Cart

shall be paid for every Horse which shall be used in drawing such Cart Twopence for the First Half Mile, and a like Sum for every additional Half Mile; and such Payment shall be made by the Person requiring such Cart to be weighed as aforesaid before the Driver thereof shall be obliged to take it as aforesaid for the Purpose of having it weighed.

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XXVI. The Driver of any such Cart who shall not, upon being so requested as aforesaid, and having such Payment made or tendered as aforesaid, take the same to such Weighing Machine as herein-before directed, or who shall refuse to assist in the weighing of the same, shall forfeit to the Person requiring such Cart to be weighed a Sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

Penalty on Drivers for refusing to take Carts to be weighed, &c.

XXVII. Every Driver of any such Cart weighed at any Weighing Machine to be provided in pursuance of this or the special Act who shall commit any of the following Offences shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each Offence; (that is to say,)

Penalties on Drivers of Carts, &c. committing Frauds in weighing.

If he at the Time of weighing any such Cart knowingly have anything in or about the same other than the proper Loading thereof:

If he alter any Ticket denoting the Weight of any such Cart or the Loading of the same:

If he make or use, or be privy to making or using, any Ticket falsely stating the Weight of any such Cart or the Loading thereof:

If he, after the weighing of any such Cart with the Loading thereof, remove any Part of such Loading, and afterwards dispose of or attempt to dispose of or represent the Residue of such Loading as being the full Loading denoted by such Ticket:

If he, between the Time when the Cart and the Loading thereof have been so weighed and the Time when such Cart is weighed without such Loading, change the Wheels of such Cart, or make any other Change upon it after being required to allow such Cart to be weighed without the Loading thereof:

If he be guilty of any other fraudulent Contrivance to misrepresent the Weight of any such Cart or of the Loading thereof.

XXVIII. If the Buyer or Seller of any Goods brought in any Cart for Sale within the Market or Fair, and which shall be required to be weighed as aforesaid, shall do anything to such Cart or its Loading whereby the true Weight thereof respectively shall be altered before such weighing, he shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Penalty on Buyers or Sellers for committing Frauds in weighing.

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Penalties for
Frauds com-
mitted by
the Machine
Keeper.

XXIX. The Person for the Time being appointed to keep any Weighing Machine provided in pursuance of this or the special Act shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds in any of the following Cases; (that is to say,)

If he wilfully neglect, on Application, duly to weigh any Cart, with or without its Loading, as the Case may be, that is brought to the Machine kept by him to be weighed:

If he do not fairly weigh every such Cart, with or without Loading, as the Case may be:

If he do not deliver to the Buyer or Seller of any such Loading, or to any Person interested therein, on Application, a Ticket or Account specifying the true Weight of such Cart, with or without such Loading, as may be required:

If he give to the Driver of any such Cart a false Ticket or Account of the Weight of such Cart, with or without the Loading thereof:

If he weigh any Cart, with or without its Loading, knowing that anything had been done to such Cart or to the Loading thereof to alter the true Weight thereof respectively:

If he knowingly assist in or connive at any Fraud concerning the weighing of any Cart or the Loading thereof, or make or connive at making any False Representation of the Weight of the same respectively.

Penalty on
other Parties
committing
Frauds as to
weighing.

XXX. Every Person who shall knowingly act or assist in committing any Fraud respecting the weighing or Weight of any Cart, or the Loading thereof, in pursuance of this or the special Act, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Tolls.

And with respect to the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls to be taken by the Undertakers, be it enacted as follows:

Tolls, &c.
not to be
demanded
until Market
or Fair
completed.

XXXI. Unless it be otherwise provided by the Special Act, the Undertakers shall not demand or receive any Stallage, Rent, or Toll until the Market Place or Place for a Fair or Slaughter-house in respect of the Use of which the same shall be demanded shall be completed and fit for the Use of the Persons resorting thereunto.

Certificate
of Two
Justices to be
Evidence
that Market
or Fair is
completed.

XXXII. A Certificate under the Hand of any Two Justices shall be conclusive Evidence that the same is completed and fit for public Use as aforesaid; and any such Justices shall sign such Certificate on Proof being adduced to them that the Market Place or Place for a Fair or Slaughter-house is so completed and fit for public Use.

XXXIII. The several Stallages, Rents, or Tolls payable in respect of the Market or Fair or Slaughter-house shall be paid from Time to Time, on Demand, to the Undertakers or the Collector, or other Person authorised by the Undertakers to receive the same.

A.D. 1847.

—
Stallages,
&c. when to
be paid.

XXXIV. The Tolls payable in respect of weighing or measuring marketable Commodities, or Carts with or without Goods, shall be paid to the Person authorised by the Undertakers to weigh or measure the same by the Persons bringing such marketable Commodities or Carts to be weighed or measured, before the same are weighed or measured.

Tolls to be
paid to
Persons
authorised
before the
same are
weighed, &c.

XXXV. The Tolls in respect of Cattle brought to the Market for Sale shall become due as soon as the Cattle in respect whereof they are demandable are brought into the Market Place, and before the Cattle are put into any Pen, or tied up in such Market Place; and if the Cattle be not removed within One Hour after the Close of the Market, another Toll shall become due in respect of the Cattle so omitted to be removed.

Tolls in
respect of
Cattle Market
when due.

XXXVI. The Undertakers may from Time to Time change the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls to be taken in respect of the Market or Fair, or for the Slaughter-houses, or for weighing and measuring, provided that the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls in no Case exceed the Amounts authorised by the special Act.

Stallages,
Tolls, &c.
may be
varied from
Time to Time.

XXXVII. Every Person who shall demand or receive a greater Toll than that authorised to be taken under the Provisions of this or the special Act shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

Penalty on
taking a
greater Toll
than
authorised by
this or the
special Act.

XXXVIII. If any Person liable to the Payment of any Stallage, Rent, or Toll authorised by this or the special Act to be taken do not pay the same when demanded, the Undertakers or their Lessee, or any Person authorised by the Undertakers or their Lessee to collect the same, may levy the same in *England* or *Ireland* by Distress, and in *Scotland* by Poinding and Sale, of all or any of the Cattle or other Articles in respect of which such Stallage, Rent, or Toll is payable, or of any other Cattle or other Articles in the Market belonging to the Person liable to pay such Stallage, Rent, or Toll, or under his Charge, or such Tolls may be recovered in any Court having competent Jurisdiction.

Recovery of
Tolls by
Distress, &c.

XXXIX. If any Dispute arise concerning any such Stallage, Rent, or Toll, such Dispute shall be determined in *England* or *Ireland* by a Justice, and in *Scotland* by the Sheriff, and such Justice or Sheriff shall, on Appli-

Disputes
respecting
Tolls, how to
be settled.

A.D. 1847.

cation made to him, determine the same, and make such Order therein, and award such Costs to either Party, as to him shall seem proper; and in default of Payment, on Demand, of the Money which shall be so awarded, and of the Costs, the same shall be forthwith levied in *England* or *Ireland* by Distress, and in *Scotland* by Pounding and Sale, and the Justice or Sheriff shall issue his Warrant accordingly.

Penalty for obstructing Collector of Rents, &c.

XL. Every Person who shall assault or obstruct any Person authorised to collect any Stallage, Rent, or Toll authorised by this or the special Act, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

List of Tolls &c. to be set up and placed in conspicuous Places.

XLI. The Undertakers or their Lessee shall from Time to Time cause to be painted on Boards, or to be printed and attached to Boards, in large and legible Characters, a List of the several Stallages, Rents, and Tolls from Time to Time payable under this and the special Act, and shall cause a Board containing such List to be conspicuously set up and continued in the Market or Fair, and in each Weighing House and Slaughter-house provided by the Undertakers, to which each such List shall relate, and no Stallage, Rent, or Toll shall be payable during the Time such List is not so set up, or for anything not specified therein: Provided always, that if such List shall be destroyed, injured, or obliterated, the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls shall continue to be payable during such Time as shall be reasonably required for the Restoration of such List, in the same Manner as if such List had continued in the State required by this Act.

Bye Laws.

And with respect to the Byelaws to be made by the Undertakers, be it enacted as follows:

Bye Laws may be made for all or any of the Purposes herein named.

XLII. The Undertakers may from Time to Time make such Byelaws as they think fit for all or any of the following Purposes; (that is to say,)

For regulating the Use of the Market Place and Fair, and the Buildings, Stalls, Pens, and Standings therein, and for preventing Nuisances or Obstructions therein, or in the immediate Approaches thereto:

For fixing the Days, and the Hours during each Day, on which the Market or Fair shall be held:

For Inspection of the Slaughter-houses, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper State, and for removing Filth and Refuse at least once in every Twenty-four Hours, and for requiring that they be provided with a sufficient Supply of Water, and preventing the Exercise of Cruelty therein:

For regulating the Carriers resorting to the Market or Fair, and fixing the Rates for carrying Articles carried therefrom within the Limits of the Special Act:

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For regulating the Use of the Weighing Machines provided by the Undertakers, and for preventing the Use of false or defective Weights, Scales, or Measures:

For preventing the Sale or Exposure for Sale of unwholesome Provisions in the Market or Fair:

And the Undertakers may from Time to Time, as they shall think fit, repeal or alter any such Bye Laws; provided always, that such Bye Laws shall not be repugnant to the Laws of that Part of the United Kingdom where the same are to have effect, or to the Provisions of this or the Special Act, or of Any Act incorporated therewith; and such Bye Laws shall be reduced to Writing under the Common Seal of the Undertakers if they be a Body Corporate, or the Hands and Seals of Two of the Undertakers if they be not a Body Corporate, and, if affecting other Persons than the Officers and Servants of the Undertakers, shall be printed and published as herein provided.

Bye Laws may be repealed or altered from Time to Time.

XLIII. The Undertakers, by the Bye Laws so to be made by them, may impose such reasonable Penalties as they shall think fit, not exceeding Five Pounds for each Breach of such Bye Laws; provided that every such Bye Law shall be so framed as to allow the Justices or Sheriff before whom any Penalty imposed thereby shall be sought to be recovered to order the whole or Part only of such Penalty to be paid.

Bye Laws may be enforced by Imposition of Penalties.

XLIV. No Bye Laws made under the Authority of this or the special Act (except such as may relate solely to the Officers or Servants of the Undertakers) shall come into operation until the same shall be allowed in the Manner prescribed by the special Act, or, if no Manner be prescribed, until the same shall be allowed by the Justices at Quarter Sessions if the Market or Fair be in *England* or *Ireland*, or the Sheriff if the Market or Fair be situate in *Scotland*, and in either Case approved under the Hand of One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and it shall be incumbent on the Justices at Quarter Sessions, or the Sheriff, as the Case may be, on the Request of the Undertakers, to examine into the Bye Laws which may be tendered to them for that Purpose, and to allow of or disallow the same as to them may seem meet.

No Bye Laws to come into operation until allowed in the Manner prescribed and approved by Secretary of State.

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—
Notice of
Allowance
of Bye Laws
to be given
in One or
more News-
papers, &c.

XLV. Provided always, That no such Bye Law shall be allowed in manner herein mentioned unless Notice of the Intention to apply for an Allowance of the same shall have been given in One or more Newspapers of the County in which the Market or Fair shall be situated, or, if there be no Newspaper in such County, in One or more Newspapers of the adjoining County, One Month at least before the Hearing of such Application; and any Party aggrieved by any such Bye Law, on giving Notice of the Nature of his Objection to the Undertakers Ten Days before the Hearing of the Application for the Allowance thereof, may, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney, or Agent, be heard thereon, but not so as to allow more than One Party to be heard upon the same Matter of Objection.

A Copy of
proposed
Bye Laws to
be open for
Inspection.

XLVI. For One Month at least before any such Application for Allowance of any Bye Law a Copy of such proposed Bye Laws shall be kept at the principal Office of the Undertakers, and shall be put up in some conspicuous Place in the Market Place or Fair, and all Persons at all reasonable Times may inspect such Copy without Fee or Reward, and the Undertakers shall furnish every Person who shall apply for the same with a Copy thereof, or of any Part thereof on Payment of Sixpence for every One hundred Words so to be copied.

Publication
of Bye Laws.

XLVII. The said Bye Laws shall be published in the prescribed Manner, and when no Manner of Publication is prescribed they shall be printed, and the Clerk of the Undertakers shall give a printed Copy thereof to every Person applying for the same without Charge, and a Copy thereof shall be painted or placed on Boards, and put up in some conspicuous Part of the principal Office of the Undertakers, and also in some conspicuous Place in the Market Place or Fair, and such Boards, with the Bye Laws thereon, shall be renewed from Time to Time as Occasion shall require, and shall be open to Inspection without Fee or Reward; and in case the said Clerk shall not permit the same to be inspected at all reasonable Times he shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Bye Laws to
be binding
on all Parties.

XLVIII. All Bye Laws made and confirmed according to the Provisions of this and the Special Act, when so published and put up, shall be binding upon and be observed by all Parties, and shall be a sufficient Warrant for all Persons acting under the same.

Proof of
Publication
of Bye Laws.

XLIX. The Production of a written or printed Copy of the Bye Laws requiring Confirmation by the Court of Quarter Session or the Sheriff, authenticated by the Sig-

nature of the Judge or of the Chairman of the Court or the Sheriff who shall have approved of the same, and requiring approval under the Hand of One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and a written or printed Copy of the Bye Laws not requiring such Confirmation or Approval, authenticated by the Common Seal of the Undertakers if they be a Body Corporate, or under the Hands of the Undertakers if not incorporated, or any Two of them, shall be Evidence of the Existence and making of such Bye Laws in all Cases of Prosecution under the same, without Proof of the Signature of such Judge, Chairman, or Sheriff, or such Secretary of State, or the Common Seal or Signature of the Undertakers; and with respect to the Proof of the Publication of any such Bye Laws, it shall be sufficient to prove that a painted Board containing a Copy thereof was put up and continued in manner by this Act directed, and in case of its afterwards being displaced or damaged, that such Board was replaced or restored as soon as conveniently might be, unless Proof be adduced by the Party complained against that such painted Board did not contain a Copy of such Bye Laws, or was not duly put up or continued as directed by this Act.

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L. And with respect to the Receipts and Expenditure of the Undertakers, be it enacted, That the Undertakers shall in every Year cause an annual Account in abstract to be prepared, showing the whole Receipt and Expenditure of all Rents and other Monies levied by virtue of this or the special Act for the Year ending the Thirty-first day of *December*, or some other convenient Day in each Year, under the several distinct Heads of Receipt and Expenditure, with a Statement of the Balance of such Account, duly audited or certified by the Chairman of the Undertakers, and by the Auditors, if any, and shall send a Copy of the said Account, free of Charge, to the Clerk of the Peace in *England* and *Ireland*, and the Sheriff Clerk in *Scotland*, of the County in which the Market or Fair is situate, on or before the Expiration of One Month from the Day on which such Accounts shall end, which Accounts shall be open to the Inspection of the Public at all reasonable Hours, on Payment of the Sum of One Shilling for every such Inspection; and if the Undertakers omit to prepare or send such Account as aforesaid they shall forfeit for every such Omission the Sum of Twenty Pounds.

Accounts.

Annual Account to be made up by the Undertakers, and transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace in *England* or *Ireland*, or to the Sheriff Clerk in *Scotland*, and to be open to Inspection.

Penalty on Omission to prepare such Account.

A.D. 1894.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894.

[57 & 58 VICT. CH. 60.]

[Section 692.—*Referred to in Section 45 (3) of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.*]Enforcing
detention of
ship.

692.—(1.) Where under this Act a ship is to be or may be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, or any officer of the Board of Trade, or any officer of customs, or any British consular officer may detain the ship, and if the ship after detention or after service on the master of any notice of or order for detention proceeds to sea before it is released by competent authority, the master of the ship, and also the owner, and any person who sends the ship to sea, if that owner or person is party or privy to the offence, shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2.) Where a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea when on board thereof in the execution of his duty any officer authorised to detain the ship, or any surveyor or officer of the Board of Trade or any officer of customs, the owner and master of the ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to the officer or surveyor being so taken to sea, and also to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, if the offence is not prosecuted in a summary manner, not exceeding ten pounds for every day until the officer or surveyor returns, or until such time as would enable him after leaving the ship to return to the port from which he is taken, and the expenses ordered to be paid may be recovered in like manner as the fine.

(3.) Where under this Act a ship is to be detained an officer of customs shall, and where under this Act a ship may be detained an officer of customs may, refuse to clear that ship outwards or to grant a transire to that ship.

(4.) Where any provision of this Act provides that a ship may be detained until any document is produced to the proper officer of customs, the proper officer shall mean, unless the context otherwise requires, the officer able to grant a clearance or transire to such ship.

THE DOGS ACT, 1871.

[34 & 35 VICT. c. 56.]

An Act to provide further Protection against Dogs.

A.D. 1871.

[24th July, 1871.]

Whereas it is expedient that further protection should be provided against dogs :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. (*Repealed by the Dogs Act, 1906.*)

2. Any court of summary jurisdiction may take cognisance of a complaint that a dog is dangerous,* and not kept under proper control, and if it appears to the court having cognisance of such complaint that such dog is dangerous, the court may make an order in a summary way directing the dog to be kept by the owner under proper control or destroyed,† and any person failing to comply with such order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which he fails to comply with such order.

Dangerous dogs may be destroyed.

3. The local authority may, if a mad dog or a dog suspected of being mad is found within their jurisdiction, make, and when made vary or revoke, an order placing such restrictions as they think expedient on all dogs not being under the control of any person during such period as may be prescribed in such order throughout the whole of their jurisdiction, or such part thereof as may be prescribed in such order.

Restriction upon dogs being at large if danger from mad dogs is apprehended.

Any person who acts in contravention of any order made in pursuance of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Due notice of such order shall be published, at the expense of the local rate.

The provisions in this Act contained as to the detention and sale or destruction of dogs found straying on the highway shall apply to dogs found at large in contravention of any order made in pursuance of this section.

* In a Scottish case (1876) of *Henderson v. McKenzie* it was held that this section extended to dogs dangerous to animals. See also section 1 (4) of the Dogs Act, 1906.

† The order may be for destruction without the option of keeping under proper control. *Pickering v. Marsh*, 43 L.J.M.C. c. 143; see also *Reg. v. Dymock*, 49 W.R. 618.

A.D. 1871.
 —
 Penalty
 how to be
 recovered.*

4.* In England and Ireland any penalty under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and in Scotland all such penalties shall be prosecuted and recovered before a court of summary jurisdiction, under the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1864.

Definition of
 terms.*

5.* In this Act,—

For the purposes of this Act and in reference to the districts mentioned in the first column of the schedule annexed hereto, “local authority” and “local rate” mean the bodies of persons mentioned in the second column and the rate mentioned in the third column of the said schedule:

“Summary Jurisdiction Acts” mean as follows:

As to England, the Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled “An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders,” and any Acts amending the same;

As to Scotland, “The Summary Procedure Act, 1864”;

As to Ireland, within the police district of Dublin metropolis, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or of the police of such district; and elsewhere in Ireland, “The Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851,” and any Act amending the same:

“Court of summary jurisdiction” means, in England and Ireland, any two justices of the peace or any metropolitan stipendiary or other magistrate empowered by law to do alone or with others any act authorised to be done by more than one justice of the peace; and in Scotland, any justice or justices of the peace, sheriff or sheriff substitute, police or other magistrate, or officer, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given, or proceedings before whom may be regulated, by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts or any Acts therein referred to.†

* * * * *

* Repealed, in part, by the Statute Law Revision (No. 2) Act, 1893.

† The remainder of this section was repealed by the Dogs Act, 1906.

6. This Act shall not affect the powers contained in the eighteenth section of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, or in any local or other Act of Parliament for the same or like purposes; and in places where any such local or other Act is in force, proceedings may be taken under such local or other Act. or under this Act, as may be deemed expedient.

A.D. 1871.
—
Saving of
Local Acts
and of
sect. 18 of
30 & 31 Vict.
c. 134.

7. This Act may be cited as “ The Dogs Act, 1871.”

Short title.

SCHEDULE.*

ENGLAND.

District of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority.	Local Rate.
City of London and the liberties thereof. Metropolitan police district.	The Commissioner of City Police. The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis.	The rate applicable to maintenance of police. Do.
Any borough subject to the Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, intituled “An Act to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales.”	The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses acting by the town council.	Do.
Any district (no portion of which is included in a borough) for the time being subject to the jurisdiction of any commissioners, trustees, or other persons intrusted by any Local Act, not being a Turnpike Act or a Highway Act, with powers of improving, cleansing, or paving any part of such district.	The commissioners, trustees, or other body of persons so intrusted.	Do.
Places in England not included in the above description.	The justices in petty sessions assembled at their usual place of meeting.	Do.

* Schedule amended by Municipal Corporations Acts, 1882, section 242 (1).

A.D. 1871.

SCOTLAND.

District of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority.	Local Rate.
Burghs, Royal or Parliamentary, not subject to the separate jurisdiction of police commissioners or trustees.	The town council ...	The revenue of the burgh or any rate applicable to sewers leviable by the town council.
Burghs and places where police commissioners or trustees exercise the functions of police commissioners or trustees under any general or local Act.	The police commissioners.	Any rate leviable by the commissioners or trustees, or any fund belonging to them.
Any place in Scotland not included in the above description.	The sheriff or sheriff substitute.	The rate applicable to the maintenance of police.

IRELAND.

District of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority.	Local Rate.
The city of Dublin ...	The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses acting by the town council ...	The borough rate or borough fund.
Towns corporate, with the exception of Dublin.	The Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses acting by the town council	
Towns having commissioners appointed by virtue of an Act made in the ninth year of the reign of George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to make provision for the lighting, cleansing, and watching of cities, and towns corporate and market towns in Ireland in certain cases."	The commissioners ...	Any rate levied by the commissioners.

A.D. 1871.

District of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority.	Local Rate.
Towns having town commissioners under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 103), or under any other Local Act.	The town commissioners	Any rate levied by the commissioners.
Townships having commissioners under Local Acts.	The township commissioners	
Places in Ireland not included in the foregoing descriptions.	The justices of the peace for the petty sessions of the district in which such place is situate.	The grand jury cess.

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the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

A.D. 1906.

THE DOGS ACT, 1906.

[6 EDW. 7. CH. 32.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Enactments relating to injury to live stock by Dogs, and otherwise to amend the Law relating to Dogs. [4th August 1906.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Liability of
owner of dog
for injury to
cattle.

1.—(1.) The owner of a dog shall be liable in damages for injury done to any cattle by that dog; and it shall not be necessary for the person seeking such damages to show a previous mischievous propensity in the dog, or the owner's knowledge of such previous propensity, or to show that the injury was attributable to neglect on the part of the owner.

(2.) Where any such injury has been done by a dog, the occupier of any house or premises where the dog was kept or permitted to live or remain at the time of the injury shall be presumed to be the owner of the dog, and shall be liable for the injury unless he proves that he was not the owner of the dog at that time :

Provided that where there are more occupiers than one in any house or premises let in separate apartments, or lodgings, or otherwise, the occupier of that particular part of the house or premises in which the dog has been kept or permitted to live or remain at the time of the injury shall be presumed to be the owner of the dog.

(3.) If the damages claimed under this section do not exceed five pounds they may be recovered under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts as a civil debt.

(4.) Where a dog is proved to have injured cattle or chased sheep, it may be dealt with under section two of the Dogs Act, 1871, as a dangerous dog.

34 & 35 Vict.
c. 56.

Power of
Board of
Agriculture
to make
orders about
dogs.

57 & 58 Vict.
c. 57.

2.—(1.) The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, shall have effect as if, amongst the purposes for which the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make orders under section twenty-two of that Act, there were included the following purposes :—

(a) for prescribing and regulating the wearing by dogs, while in a highway or in a place of public resort, of a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached thereto :

(b) with a view to the prevention of worrying of cattle, for preventing dogs or any class of dogs from straying during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise.

A.D. 1906.
—

(2.) Orders under this section may provide that any dog in respect of which an offence is being committed against the orders, may be seized and treated as a stray dog.

3.—(1.) Where a police officer has reason to believe that any dog found in a highway or place of public resort is a stray dog, he may seize the dog and may detain it until the owner has claimed it and paid all expenses incurred by reason of its detention.

Seizure of
stray dogs.

(2.) Where any dog so seized wears a collar having inscribed thereon or attached thereto the address of any person, or the owner of the dog is known, the chief officer of police, or any person authorised by him in that behalf, shall serve on the person whose address is given on the collar, or on the owner, a notice in writing stating that the dog has been so seized, and will be liable to be sold or destroyed if not claimed within seven clear days after the service of the notice.

(3.) A notice under this section may be served either—

(a) by delivering it to the person on whom it is to be served; or

(b) by leaving it at that person's usual or last known place of abode, or at the address given on the collar; or

(c) by forwarding it by post in a prepaid letter addressed to that person at his usual or last known place of abode, or at the address given on the collar.

(4.) Where any dog so seized has been detained for seven clear days after the seizure, or, in the case of such a notice as aforesaid having been served with respect to the dog, then for seven clear days after the service of the notice, and the owner has not claimed the dog and paid all expenses incurred by reason of its detention, the chief officer of police, or any person authorised by him in that behalf, may cause the dog to be sold or destroyed in a manner to cause as little pain as possible.

(5.) No dog so seized shall be given or sold for the purposes of vivisection.

(6.) The chief officer of police of a police area shall keep, or cause to be kept, one or more registers of all dogs seized under this section in that area which are not transferred to an establishment for the reception of stray dogs. The register shall contain a brief description of the dog, the date of seizure, and particulars as to the manner in which the dog is disposed of, and every such register shall

A.D 1906.

be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any member of the public on payment of a fee of one shilling.

(7.) The police shall not dispose of any dog seized under this section by transferring it to an establishment for the reception of stray dogs unless a register is kept for that establishment containing such particulars as to dogs received in the establishment as are above mentioned, and such register is open to inspection by the public on payment of a fee not exceeding one shilling.

(8.) The police officer or other person having charge of any dog detained under this section shall cause the dog to be properly fed and maintained.

(9.) All expenses incurred by the police under this section shall be defrayed out of the police fund, and any money received by the police under this section shall be paid to the account of the police fund.

(10.) In this section the expressions "police area," "chief officer of police," and "police fund" with respect to the City of London mean respectively the said City, the Commissioner of City Police, and the fund or rate applicable to the maintenance of police in the said City, and with respect to any other place have the meanings respectively assigned to them by the Police Act, 1890.

53 & 54 Vict.
c. 45.

Notice to
police of
finding of
stray dogs.

4. Any person who takes possession of a stray dog shall forthwith either return the dog to its owner or give notice in writing to the chief officer of police of the district where the dog was found containing a description of the dog and stating the place where the dog was found and the place where the dog is being detained, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

Exemption
of sheep
dogs, &c.,
from excise
licence.
41 & 42 Vict.
c. 15.

5.—(1.) The grant of a certificate under section twenty-two of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878, of exemption from duty in respect of a dog shall require the previous consent in England of a petty sessional court, and in Scotland of the sheriff or sheriff-substitute, having jurisdiction in the place where the dog is kept, but such consent shall not be withheld if the Court is of opinion that the conditions for exemption mentioned in the said section apply in the case of the applicant, and the procedure for obtaining that consent shall be regulated in England by rules made by the Lord Chancellor, and in Scotland by acts of sederunt.

(2.) The rules and acts of sederunt shall provide for dispensing with the appearance of the applicant for a consent under this section except in cases where the appli-

cation is opposed and the court sheriff or sheriff-substitute considers the appearance of the applicant to be necessary for the proper consideration of the application. No fee shall be payable in respect of any application or consent under this section.

A.D. 1906.

6. Any person who shall knowingly and without reasonable excuse permit the carcase of any head of cattle belonging to him to remain unburied in a field or other place to which dogs can gain access shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

Burying of carcases.

7. In this Act the expression "cattle" includes horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, and swine.

Definition of cattle.

8. This Act shall apply to Scotland with the following modifications:—

Application of Act to Scotland.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 67.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 45.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 67.

(a.) The Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, shall be substituted for the Police Act, 1890:

(b.) The expression "police officer" shall mean a constable within the meaning of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890:

(c.) The provisions of subsection three of section one of this Act relating to summary proceedings for civil debts, shall not apply to Scotland:

(d.) Until the first day of January nineteen hundred and twelve section five shall not apply to any application for the renewal of a certificate of exemption in force at the date of the passing of this Act.

9. This Act shall apply to Ireland with the following modifications:—

Application of Act to Ireland.

(a.) The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland shall be substituted for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

(b.) The expressions "chief officer of police" and "police area" shall mean, in the police district of Dublin metropolis, either of the commissioners of police for the said district, and the said district, and elsewhere the district inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the district over which he is appointed:

(c.) The expenses incurred by the police under section three of this Act shall on demand be paid to the chief officer of police out of the money in the hands of the registrar arising from the sale of licences under the Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Act, 1865, and any money received by the police under the said section shall be paid by the chief officer of police to the registrar, and be applicable as money arising from the sale of licences.

28 & 29 Vict. c. 50.

A.D. 1906.
—
Repeal.

10. The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

Short title
and com-
mencement.

11. This Act may be cited as the Dogs Act, 1906, and shall come into operation on the first day of January nineteen hundred and seven.

SCHEDULE.

Section 10.

Enactments Repealed.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 59.	The Dogs (Ireland) Act, 1862.	The whole Act.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 100.	The Dogs (Scotland) Act, 1863.	The whole Act.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 60.	The Dogs Act, 1865 ...	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 134.	The Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867.	Section eighteen to "by reason of such detention."
34 & 35 Vict. c. 56.	The Dogs Act, 1871 ...	Section one, and section five from "The expression 'police district'" to the end of the section.
55 & 56 Vict. c. 55.	The Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Section three hundred and ninety.

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PUBLIC AUTHORITIES PROTECTION ACT, 1893.

A.D. 1893.

[56 & 57 VICT. CH. 61.]

(Sections 2 and 4, and the Schedule, which are temporary are not printed here.)

An Act to generalise and amend certain statutory provisions for the protection of persons acting in the execution of statutory and other public duties.

[5th December 1893.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Where after the commencement of this Act any action, prosecution, or other proceeding is commenced in the United Kingdom against any person for any act done in pursuance, or execution, or intended execution of any Act of Parliament, or of any public duty or authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of any such Act, duty, or authority, the following provisions shall have effect:

Protection of persons acting in execution of statutory or other public duty.

- (a.) The action, prosecution, or proceeding shall not lie or be instituted unless it is commenced within six months next after the act, neglect, or default complained of, or, in case of a continuance of injury or damage, within six months next after the ceasing thereof:
- (b.) Wherever in any such action a judgment is obtained by the defendant, it shall carry costs to be taxed as between solicitor and client:
- (c.) Where the proceeding is an action for damages, tender of amends before the action was commenced may, in lieu of or in addition to any other plea, be pleaded. If the action was commenced after the tender, or is proceeded with after payment into court of any money in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum tendered or paid, he shall not recover any costs incurred after the tender or payment, and the defendant shall be entitled to costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, as from the time of the tender or payment; but this provision shall not affect costs on any injunction in the action:

A.D. 1893.
—

(d.) If, in the opinion of the court, the plaintiff has not given the defendant a sufficient opportunity of tendering amends before the commencement of the proceeding the court may award to the defendant costs to be taxed as between solicitor and client.

This section shall not affect any proceedings by any department of the Government against any local authority or officer of a local authority.

Saving as to
Scotland.

3. This Act shall not apply to any action, prosecution, or other proceeding for any act done in pursuance or execution, or intended execution, of any Act of Parliament, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of any Act of Parliament, or on account of any act done in any case instituted under an Act of Parliament, when that Act of Parliament applies to Scotland only, and contains a limitation of the time and other conditions for the action, prosecution, or proceeding.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893.

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CRIMINAL EVIDENCE ACT, 1898.

A.D. 1898.

[61 & 62 VICT. CH. 36.]

[Sections 1-3.—See Section 57 (3) of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.]

1. Every person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, shall be a competent witness for the defence at every stage of the proceedings, whether the person so charged is charged solely or jointly with any other person. Provided as follows:—

Competency of witnesses in criminal cases.

- (a) A person so charged shall not be called as a witness in pursuance of this Act except upon his own application:
- (b) The failure of any person charged with an offence, or of the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, to give evidence shall not be made the subject of any comment by the prosecution:
- (c) The wife or husband of the person charged shall not, save as in this Act mentioned, be called as a witness in pursuance of this Act except upon the application of the person so charged:
- (d) Nothing in this Act shall make a husband compellable to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, or a wife compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage:
- (e) A person charged and being a witness in pursuance of this Act may be asked any question in cross-examination notwithstanding that it would tend to criminate him as to the offence charged:
- (f) A person charged and called as a witness in pursuance of this Act shall not be asked, and if asked shall not be required to answer, any question tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of or been charged with any offence other than that wherewith he is then charged, or is of bad character, unless—
 - (i) the proof that he has committed or been convicted of such other offence is admissible evidence to show that he is guilty of the offence wherewith he is then charged; or
 - (ii) he has personally or by his advocate asked questions of the witnesses for the prosecution with a view to establish his own good character, or has given evidence of his good

A.D. 1898.

character, or the nature or conduct of the defence is such as to involve imputations on the character of the prosecutor or the witnesses for the prosecution; or

(iii) he has given evidence against any other person charged with the same offence:

(g) Every person called as a witness in pursuance of this Act shall, unless otherwise ordered by the court, give his evidence from the witness box or other place from which the other witnesses give their evidence:

11 & 12 Vict.
c. 42.

(h) Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of section eighteen of the Indictable Offences Act, 1848, or any right of the person charged to make a statement without being sworn.

Evidence of
person
charged.

2. Where the only witness to the facts of the case called by the defence is the person charged, he shall be called as a witness immediately after the close of the evidence for the prosecution.

Right of
reply.

3. In cases where the right of reply depends upon the question whether evidence has been called for the defence, the fact that the person charged has been called as a witness shall not of itself confer on the prosecution the right of reply.

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MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)
 ACT, 1887.

[50 & 51 VICT. CH. 27.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Short title.
2. Application of Act.
3. Interpretation.
4. Accommodation for weighing cattle to be provided.
5. Cattle to be weighed at option of seller or buyer.
6. Penalty for refusal to weigh cattle or to give ticket, &c.
7. Penalty for fraud.
8. Tolls for weighing cattle.
9. Power to exempt certain markets and fairs from provisions of Act.
10. Application of Act to Scotland and Ireland.

CHAPTER 27.

An Act to amend the Law with respect to weighing Cattle A.D. 1887.
 in Markets and Fairs.* [8th August 1887.]

Whereas it is expedient to afford the like facilities for weighing cattle in markets and fairs as are afforded for weighing goods and carts under the Markets and Fairs 10th & 11 Vict.
 Clauses Act, 1847, in markets and fairs to which that Act c. 14.
 applies :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Markets and Fairs Short title.
 (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887.

2. This Act, save as is herein-after provided, shall Application
 of Act.
 apply to all markets and fairs in which tolls are for the time being authorised to be taken and actually are taken in respect of cattle by any company, corporation, or person ; and every such company, corporation, or person is in this Act called " the market authority."

3. In this Act the word " cattle " includes ram, ewe, Interpretation.
 wether, lamb, and swine.

4. In or near to every market or fair to which this Act Accommoda-
 applies, the market authority shall provide and maintain tion for
 sufficient and proper buildings or places for weighing weighing
 cattle brought for sale within the market or fair, and cattle to be
 provided.

* Amended by the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891.

A.D. 1887.

shall keep therein or near thereto weighing machines and weights for the purpose of weighing cattle, and shall appoint proper persons to have charge of such machines and weights, and to afford the use of such machines and weights to the public for weighing cattle as may be from time to time required.

The market authority shall have the accuracy of such weighing machines and weights tested at least twice in every year by the local inspector of weights and measures of and for the county, borough, or place where the market is situate, and the cost of such testing shall be borne by such market authority.

If the market authority fail to comply with the provisions of this section, it shall not be lawful for them to demand, receive, or recover any toll whatever in respect of any cattle brought to the market or fair for sale so long as such failure continues, but this enactment shall not apply till after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Any person who demands or receives any toll in respect of cattle in any market or fair to which for the time being this Act applies, but in which the market authority have not complied with the provisions of this Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Cattle to be weighed at option of seller or buyer.

5. Every person selling, offering for sale, or buying any cattle in a market or fair provided with accommodation for weighing cattle may require such cattle to be weighed, and the tolls payable in respect of the weighing shall be paid by the person requiring the cattle to be weighed to the person authorised by the market authority to receive the tolls.

Penalty of refusal to weigh cattle or to give ticket, &c.

6. Every person appointed by the market authority to weigh cattle sold in the market or fair, who—

- (a) refuses or neglects to weigh the same when required; or
- (b) refuses or neglects to deliver to the seller or buyer a ticket specifying the true weight of the cattle weighed; or
- (c) gives to any person a false ticket or account of any cattle weighed;

shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings and not less than half a crown.

Penalty for fraud

7. Every person who knowingly acts or assists in committing any fraud respecting the weighing of any cattle weighed in pursuance of this Act, shall for every such offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

8. The market authority may from time to time (unless otherwise expressly provided by any Act) demand and receive in respect of the weighing of cattle tolls not exceeding the amounts specified in the schedule to this Act, or such other amounts as may be authorised by the Local Government Board to be taken by the market authority; and sections thirty-six to forty-one (both included) of the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, shall apply to the tolls mentioned in this section, as if this Act were the special Act, and the market authority were the undertakers.

A.D. 1887.

Tolls for weighing cattle.

10 & 11 Vict. c. 14.

9.—(1.) The market authority of any market or fair may at any time apply to the Local Government Board to be exempted from the provisions of this Act on the ground that the sale of cattle at such market or fair is or is likely to be so small as to render it inexpedient to enforce the provision and maintenance of a place for weighing cattle and of a weighing machine under this Act; and thereupon the Local Government Board may by order declare that this Act shall not apply to such market or fair until after the expiration of a time not exceeding three years to be limited by such order. Any order made under this section may at any time be wholly or partially rescinded, altered, or extended by any subsequent order of the Local Government Board.

Power to exempt certain markets and fairs from provisions of Act.

(2.) This Act shall not apply to any market or fair to which any order under this section applies so long as it is declared by such order that this Act shall not apply thereto.

10. In the application of this Act to Scotland and Ireland this Act shall be read and construed as if for the expression “the Local Government Board” there were substituted, as regards Scotland, the expression “the Secretary for Scotland,” and as regards Ireland, the expression “the Local Government Board for Ireland.”

Application of Act to Scotland and Ireland.

THE SCHEDULE.

		Not exceeding
For every head of cattle other than sheep or swine	Twopence.
For sheep or swine, every five or less number	One penny.

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)
ACT, 1891.

[54 & 55 VICT. CH. 70.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Transfer of powers under 50 & 51 Vict. c. 27. s. 9.
 2. Amendment of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 27. s. 4. as to accommodation for weighing cattle.
 3. Statistics as to weight and sale of cattle.
 4. Application of Act to auction marts.
 5. Application to Ireland.
 6. Construction and short title.
- SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER 70.

A.D. 1891. An Act to amend the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of
— Cattle) Act, 1887. [5th August 1891.]

50 & 51 Vict.
c. 27. Whereas it is expedient to amend the Markets and Fairs
(Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887 (herein-after referred to
as the principal Act):

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present
Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,
as follows:

Transfer
of powers
under
50 & 51 Vict.
c. 27. s. 9.

1. As from the passing of this Act the powers under
section nine of the principal Act of the Local Government
Board as to England and Wales and of the Secretary for
Scotland as to Scotland shall be transferred to and vest in
the Board of Agriculture, and the powers under the same
section of the Local Government Board for Ireland shall
be transferred to and vest in the Irish Land Commission.

Amendment
of 50 & 51
Vict. c. 27.
s. 4. as to
accommoda-
tion for
weighing
cattle.

2.—(1.) The market authority of every market and fair
to which the principal Act for the time being applies
shall, unless exempted by order of the Board of Agricul-
ture from the requirements of this section, provide and
maintain to the satisfaction of the Board sufficient and
suitable accommodation for weighing cattle.

(2.) Default in complying with the requirements of this
section shall be deemed default in complying with the
requirements of section four of the principal Act.

Statistics as
to weight
and sale of
cattle.

3.—(1.) The market authority of every market and fair held in any of the places mentioned in the schedule to this Act shall send to the Board of Agriculture returns, at such intervals, and in such form and with such particulars as the Board of Agriculture by order prescribe, showing, so far as the market authority can ascertain the same, the number of cattle entering and the number and weight of cattle weighed at the market or fair, and the price of the cattle sold thereat. Such market authority may, for the purpose of making a prescribed return, cause any cattle which have been sold at the market to be weighed without fee.

(2.) The Board of Agriculture shall publish the returns so sent, or abstracts thereof, or extracts therefrom, in such manner as they think most expedient for the information of the public.

(3.) If a market authority wilfully makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or in case of a continuing offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

(4.) If any person makes any false or fraudulent statement in any return made in pursuance of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(5.) The Board of Agriculture may from time to time vary or add to the list of places in the schedule to this Act.

4.—(1.) An auctioneer shall not, unless exempted by order of the Board of Agriculture from the requirements of this section, sell cattle at any mart where cattle are habitually or periodically sold unless there are provided at that mart similar facilities for weighing cattle as are required by the principal Act and this Act in the case of cattle sold at a market or fair to which the principal Act applies.

Application
of Act to
auction
marts.

(2.) Every auctioneer who in any place from which returns are required to be made under this Act sells cattle at any such mart as aforesaid shall, unless exempted as aforesaid, make the like returns to the Board of Agriculture with respect to cattle entering, weighed, and sold at that mart as are required by this Act to be made by a market authority, and shall be subject to the like penalty for making any false or fraudulent statement in any such return.

(3.) If any such auctioneer makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, the auctioneer, or, if he is in the employment of any person, the person by

A.D. 1891.

whom he is employed, shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or in case of a continuing offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

(4.) This section shall not come into operation until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Application
to Ireland.

5. This Act shall, in its application to Ireland, be construed as if for the expression "the Board of Agriculture" were substituted the expression "the Irish Land Commission."

Construction
and short
title.

6. This Act shall be construed as one with the principal Act, and may be cited as the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891.

SCHEDULE.*

* The Schedule has been varied by the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns Order of 1905. The list of places in Great Britain to which s. 3 applies, thus varied, is as follows :—

ENGLAND.

Ashford.	London.
Birmingham.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Bridgnorth.	Northallerton.
Bristol.	Norwich.
Carlisle.	Oswestry.
Chichester.	Salford.
Crewe.	Selby.
Darlington.	Shifnal.
Gateshead.	Shrewsbury.
Hereford.	Stokesley.
King's Lynn.	Wakefield.
Leicester.	Wellington (Salop).
Leeds.	Wolverhampton.
Lincoln.	York.
Liverpool.	

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.	Edinburgh.
Ayr.	Elgin.
Castle Douglas.	Glasgow.
Dingwall.	Perth.
Dundee.	Stirling.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 10TH JANUARY 1905.)

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)
RETURNS ORDER OF 1905.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The places from which returns shall, after the commencement of this Order, be required to be made under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891, are specified in the First Schedule to this Order.

2. The market authority of every market held in any of the places specified in the First Schedule to this Order, and every auctioneer who sells cattle, sheep, or swine at any mart where cattle, sheep, or swine are habitually or periodically sold in any of the said specified places, shall on the last market day in every week send to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries a return in the form A specified in the Second Schedule to this Order, setting forth the number of cattle, sheep, and swine entering the market or mart, and the number of cattle, sheep, and swine weighed at the market or mart during the week, and also (as regards the places specified in the First Part of the First Schedule to this Order) returns in the forms B 1 and B 2, and (as regards the places specified in the Second Part of such Schedule) returns in the forms C 1 and C 2, showing the prices of the cattle, sheep, and swine, fat and store respectively, sold during the week at the market or mart; and such returns shall contain the particulars indicated in the said forms, so far as the market authority or the auctioneer, as the case may be, can ascertain the same.

3. The Orders specified in the Third Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked.

4. This Order may be cited as the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns Order of 1905.

5. This Order shall come into operation on the sixteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and five.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this tenth day of January, nineteen hundred and five.

(L.S.)

P. G. CRAIGIE,
Assistant-Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Places from which Returns are to be made.)

PART I.

Aberdeen.	Glasgow.	London.
Carlisle.	Leeds.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Dundee.	Leicester.	Perth.
Edinburgh.	Liverpool.	Shrewsbury.

PART II.

Ashford.	Dingwall.	Salford.
Ayr.	Elgin.	Selby.
Birmingham.	Gateshead.	Shifnal.
Bridgnorth.	Hereford.	Stirling.
Bristol.	King's Lynn.	Stokesley.
Castle Douglas.	Lincoln.	Wakefield.
Chichester.	Northallerton.	Wellington (Salop).
Crewe.	Norwich.	Wolverhampton.
Darlington.	Oswestry.	York.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORMS OF RETURN.

FORM A.

Return under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891.

To be filled up weekly by the Market Authorities of Markets and by the Auctioneers selling at Marts in the places mentioned in the First Schedule to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns Order of 1905.

Name of Place.....

Name of Market or Mart.....

Return for the Week ending Saturday,.....190 .

Class of Stock.	Numbers Entering.			Numbers Weighed.		
	Fat.	Store.	Total.	Fat.	Store.	Total.
1. Cattle (except 2 and 3)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Milking Cows						
3. Calves						
Total Cattle						
4. Sheep and Lambs						
5. Pigs						

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....190 .

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Return for the week ending Saturday,190 .

*Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle)
Returns Order of 1905.*

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE, WEIGHED.

[illegible]

Signature

Address.....

Date.....190 .

* Where possible, the Breed, approximate age, and any other available particulars should be given.

† Only transactions at an agreed rate per cwt., &c., live weight to be shown in these two columns.

FORM C 1.

Return under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891.

To be filled up weekly by the Market Authorities of Markets and by the Auctioneers selling at Marts in the places mentioned in the Second part of the First Schedule to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns Order of 1905.

Name of Place.....

Name of Market or Mart.....

Return for the week ending Saturday,190 .

AVERAGE PRICES REALISED FOR FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE,
WEIGHED.

[illegible]

Signature

Address.....

Date.....190

* Where possible, the Breed, approximate age, and any other available particulars should be given.

Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) 135

Returns Order of 1905.

FORM C 2.

Return under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891.

To be filled up weekly by the Market Authorities of Markets and by the Auctioneers selling at Marts in the places mentioned in the Second part of the First Schedule to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns Order of 1905.

Name of Place.....

Name of Market or Mart.....

Return for the week ending Saturday,.....190 .

AVERAGE PRICES REALISED FOR STORE CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE, WEIGHED.

Class of Live Stock (whether Cattle, Sheep, or Swine).*	Animals Weighed.		
	Average Price per Cwt., Live Weight.		
	First Quality.	Second Quality.	Third Quality.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....190 .

* Where possible, the Breed, approximate age, and any other available particulars should be given.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Orders Revoked.)

Date of Order.	Name of Order.
27th December, 1895	The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (England) Order of 1896.
27th December, 1895	The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (Scotland) Order of 1896.
22nd December, 1897	The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (England) Order of 1898.
22nd December, 1897	The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (Scotland) Order of 1898.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

(3267.)

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS
ORDER OF 1885.*

At the COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, the 15th day of
June, 1885.

BY HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

PRESENT :

LORD PRESIDENT.

MR. TREVELYAN.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers† in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS ORDER OF 1885.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland only.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

5. (*Revocation of former Order.*)

Registration of Dairy-men and others.

6.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the District of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein in accordance with this Article.

* For penalties in case of an offence against this Order, *see* amending Orders, pp. 140 and 142.

† The powers under which this Order was made were transferred to the Local Government Boards for England and Scotland respectively by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, section 9, page 80.

(2.) Every Local Authority shall keep a Register of persons from time to time carrying on in their District the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the Register.

(3.) The Local Authority shall register every such person, but the fact of such registration shall not be deemed to authorise such person to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any particular building or in any way preclude any proceedings being taken against such person for non-compliance with or infringement of any of the provisions of this Order or any Regulation made thereunder.

(4.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their District, and, if they think fit by placards, hand-bills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(5.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, and need not be registered.

(6.) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours, for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

7.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so occupied at the commencement of this Order, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the ventilation including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply, of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cow-shed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the commencement of this Order or not, if and as long as the lighting, and the ventilation including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply, thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

- (a) for the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and
- (b) for the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and
- (c) for the protection of the milk therein against infection or contamination.

Contamination of Milk.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

- (a) to allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairyman, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, so far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or
- (b) if himself so suffering or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk or of its contamination has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, after the receipt of notice of not less than one month from the Local Authority calling attention to the provisions of this Article, to permit any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal to be within, communicate directly with, or ventilate into, any dairy or any room used as a milk-store or milk-shop.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or

being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used, as a sleeping apartment, or for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

Regulations of Local Authority.

13. A Local Authority may from time to time make Regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a) For the inspection of cattle in dairies.
- (b) For prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water-supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairy-men.
- (c) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons.
- (d) For prescribing precautions to be taken by purveyors of milk and persons selling milk by retail against infection or contamination.

*Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.**

14. The following provisions shall apply to Regulations made by a Local Authority under this Order :

- (1.) Every Regulation shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the District of the Local Authority.
- (2.) The Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council† a copy of every Regulation made by them not less than one month before the date named in such Regulation for the same to come into force.
- (3.) If at any time the Privy Council† are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall not come into operation, or shall thereupon cease to operate, as the case may be.

* Revoked as regards Scotland by amending Order of 1899, *see* page 143.

† In England and Wales, Local Government Board substituted by amending Order of 1886, *see* page 140.

Existence of Disease among Cattle.

15. If at any time disease* exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a) shall not be mixed with other milk; and
- (b) shall not be sold or used for human food; and
- (c) shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals, unless and until it has been boiled.

Acts of Local Authorities.

16.—(1.) All Orders and Regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879, or any Order revoked thereby, and in force at the making of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(2.) Forms of Registers and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879, or any Order revoked thereby, may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Scotland.

17. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to interfere with the operation of The Cattle Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866.

C. L. PEEL.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS
AMENDING ORDER, 1886.

[*The recitals are omitted.*]

NOW THEREFORE, WE, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Act of 1886, hereby Order as follows:—

Article 1.—This Order may be cited as “The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Amending Order of 1886.”

Article 2.—Article 14 of the Order of 1885 shall be altered by the substitution therein of the words “Local Government Board” for the words “Privy Council” occurring therein.

* For extension of definition of “disease” as regards paragraphs (a) and (b), see amending Orders of 1899, pages 141 and 143.

Article 3.—If any person is guilty of an offence against the Order of 1885, he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of Five Pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of Forty Shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Local Authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the Justices or Court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this Order.

Article 4.—In this Order the expression “ Local Authority ” means—

In the City of London and the Liberties thereof, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London acting by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of that City in Common Council assembled :

In the Metropolis, except the City of London and the Liberties thereof, the Metropolitan Board of Works :

Elsewhere than in the Metropolis, the Urban or Rural Sanitary Authority.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this First day of November, in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(L.S.)

CHAS. T. RITCHIE,
President.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS
ORDER OF 1899.

[*The Recitals are omitted.*]

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us in that behalf, We hereby Order as follows :—

Article I.—This Order may be cited as “ The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1899.”

Article II.—Article 15 of the Order* shall be altered so that, for the purposes of the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) thereof the expressions in the said Article which refer to disease shall include, in the case of a cow, such disease of the udder as shall be certified by a veterinary surgeon to be tubercular; and the Order* and the Amending Order† shall apply and be construed with the modifications necessary to give effect to this Article.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Seventh day of February, in the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(L.S.)

HENRY CHAPLIN,
President.

S. B. PROVIS,
Secretary.

SCOTLAND.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS
AMENDING ORDER, 1887.

[*The Recitals are omitted.*]

NOW THEREFORE, We, the Board of Supervision for the relief of the Poor, and for Public Health in Scotland, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Act of 1886, hereby Order as follows:—

Article 1.—This Order may be cited as “The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Amending Order of 1887.”

Article 2.—Article 14 of the Order of 1885 shall be altered by the substitution therein of the words “Board of Supervision” for the words “Privy Council” occurring therein.

Article 3.—If any person is guilty of an offence against the Order of 1885, he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of Five Pounds.

Provided, nevertheless, that the Sheriff or other Magistrate before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if he think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this Order.

* The Order of 1885 (*see* page 136).

† The Order of 1886 (*see* page 140).

Article 4.—In this Order the expression “ Local Authority ” means the Local Authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867.

Certified and signed by me this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven.

JOHN SKELTON,
Secretary.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION,
Edinburgh, 27th January 1887.

I hereby confirm the foregoing Order.

(L.S.) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR,
Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

DOVER HOUSE, WHITEHALL,
8th February 1887.

SCOTLAND.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS:
ORDER OF 1899.

[*The Recitals are omitted.*]

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the powers vested in US in that behalf, We hereby Order as follows:—

Article I.—This order may be cited as “ The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1899.”

Article II.—Article 14 of the Order* is hereby revoked, and the following provisions shall have effect after the date hereof:—

Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order shall not take effect unless and until they have been submitted to and confirmed by the Board,† who may allow or disallow the same as they may think proper; nor shall any such regulations be confirmed—

Unless notice of intention to apply for confirmation of the same has been given in one or more of the local newspapers circulated within, or by handbills posted throughout, the district to which such regulations relate, one month at least before the making of such application; and

* The Order of 1885 (*see* page 136).

† The Local Government Board for Scotland.

Unless for one month at least before any such application is considered, a copy of the proposed regulations has been kept at the office of the Local Authority, and in the case of districts other than burghs, at the office of the Parish Council of every parish to which such regulations relate, and has been open during office hours thereat to the inspection of the ratepayers of the district to which such regulations relate, without fee or reward.

Any person aggrieved by any proposed regulation, or by any proposed alteration of a regulation, may within such last-mentioned month forward notice of his objection to the Board.

The Clerk of the Local Authority shall, on the application of any such ratepayer, furnish him with a copy of such proposed regulations or any part thereof, on payment of sixpence for every hundred words contained in such copy.

A regulation when confirmed by the Board shall not require confirmation, allowance, or approval by any other authority.

Article III.—Article 15 of the Order* shall be altered so that the expressions in the said Article which refer to disease shall include, in the case of a cow, such disease of the udder as shall be certified by a veterinary surgeon to be tubercular; and the Order* and the Amending Order† shall apply and be construed with the modifications necessary to give effect to this Article.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Govern-
ment Board for Scotland, this Sixteenth day
of October, in the year One thousand eight
hundred and ninety-nine.

(L.S.) MALCOLM M'NEILL,
Vice-President.

G. FALCONAR-STEWART,
Secretary.

I hereby confirm the foregoing Order.

(L.S.) BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,
Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

DOVER HOUSE, WHITEHALL,
17th October 1899.

* The Order of 1885 (*see* page 136).

† The Order of 1887 (*see* page 142).

THE CATTLE-PLAGUE ORDER OF 1895.
(5288.)

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(5288.)

THE CATTLE-PLAGUE ORDER OF 1895.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with

or suspected of cattle-plague shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to *the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of cattle-plague, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of cattle-plague, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which cattle-plague exists or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

No Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists or is suspected.

3. No animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, and no carcase, fodder, litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing shall be moved out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or is suspected to exist or has within ten days existed or been suspected to exist.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

4.—(1.) Where by virtue of a declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under section five of the Act of 1894), a shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or officer of the Board, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall place constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that shed, field, or other place.

* The telegraphic address of the Board is now "Agrifi London."

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or officer of the Board, the Local Authority and their officers and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Rules for Cattle-Plague Infected Place.

5.—Rule 1. Animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Rule 2. Carcases, fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Rule 3. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless authorised in writing by an Inspector or officer of the Board, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. Every person upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.

7.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board may give a Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any animal prohibiting the movement of such animal from or out of any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board, as the case may be,—

(a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or

(c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or

(d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Disposal of Carcases.

8.—(1.) The carcase of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of cattle-plague (other than an animal slaughtered by order of the Board under the Act of 1894) shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any animal while affected with or suspected of cattle-plague shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or officer of the Board for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such animals.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Cattle-Plague found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

11. If an animal is found to be affected with cattle-plague—

(a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or

(f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the animals affected with cattle-plague, and also all animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid,

and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to *the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such animals so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the animals affected with cattle-plague to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected.

(iv.) The animals so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Board.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Board only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway-station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with cattle-plague is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Board.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with cattle-plague in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway-station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or

* The telegraphic address of the Board is now "Agrifi London."

consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals Wharves, &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for Foreign Animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.

12.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of animals in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply to the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

13. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.

14. A slaughter-house in which an animal affected with cattle-plague or the carcase of an animal that was affected with cattle-plague is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Board.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.

15. Where in England or Wales an animal is slaughtered on account of cattle-plague by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration, as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

(v.) The arbitrator shall make his award in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment.

(vi.) If on the arbitration a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Board with respect to the arbitration may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award. The arbitrator may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.

16. Where in Scotland an animal is slaughtered on account of cattle-plague by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall be determined by a valuer who shall be appointed as follows:

(iii.) Such valuer may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to the sheriff-substitute to appoint a valuer, and the sheriff-substitute may accordingly appoint a valuer for the purpose of determining the value of the animal.

(v.) The valuer shall make his valuation in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment and his valuation shall be final and binding on the Board and the owner.

(vi.) If a higher valuation is determined by the valuer than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the valuation, but

otherwise the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the Board in relation thereto may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation in accordance with the valuation of the valuer, who may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

17.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or an extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

18.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.

19. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, any animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

20. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

21. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

22.—(1.) If an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcase is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcase, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcase, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

23.—(1.) A Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The Forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

24. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

“Diseased animal” or “suspected animal” means an animal affected with or suspected of cattle-plague:

“Infected Place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with cattle-plague under the Act of 1894:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

25. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

26. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

27. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April; one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

28. This Order may be cited as THE CATTLE-PLAGUE ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

I, *A.B.* of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____,
being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____,
hereby declare that it appears to me that cattle-plague exists or has
within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, (that
is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1 _____.
(Signed) *A.B.*

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To *C.D.* of _____
I, *A.B.* of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____,
being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____,
hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or
other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is
found*] that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this
notice [*copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*],
and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid,
and all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have
become and are a Place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the
determination and declaration of the Board of Agriculture.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1 _____.
(Signed) *A.B.*

FORM C.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupiers within One Mile.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To *E.F.* of
I, *A.B.* of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____,
being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____,
hereby give you notice that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is
indorsed on this notice [*copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and
signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or
other place therein described, and all lands and buildings contiguous
thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a Place infected with
cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Board
of Agriculture. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and
buildings, part [*or the whole*] whereof lies within one mile from that
shed, field, or other place to take notice that in consequence of the
Declaration aforesaid and of this notice, the said lands and buildings of
which you are occupier have become and are part of the Place infected
with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the
Board of Agriculture.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1____.

(Signed) _____ A.B.

FORM D.

(Article 7.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To *I.J.* of
I, *G.H.*, of _____, being an
Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of _____
[or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture], hereby prohibit
the movement of the following animal, namely,
_____ from or out of [*here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where
the animal is to be detained*] and I hereby require you to take notice that,
in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board
of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any
person, until this Notice is withdrawn.—

- (a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid ; or
(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein ; or
(c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid ; or
(d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1____.

(Signed) *G.H.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, provides that if an animal is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing or permitting the movement, and the

person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM E.

(Article 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To *I.J.* of
I. G.H., of , being an
 Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of
 [or being an Inspector of the Board of
 Agriculture], hereby withdraw, as from this day of
 , 1 , the Notice signed by
 and served upon you on the day of ,
 1 , prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that Notice.
 Dated this day of , 1 .

(Signed) *G.H.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
3446	1886. 16 September ...	The Animals Order of 1886.	The whole of Chapter 1 (Cattle-Plague) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to cattle-plague.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
 For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
 the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1895. (5289.)

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(5289.)

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1895.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the head of cattle being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the head of cattle so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to *the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

No Movement into or out of Pleuro-Pneumonia Infected Place without Licence.

3. Cattle shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Movement Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, and such cattle shall not be moved except in accordance with the conditions contained in such Licence.

* The telegraphic address of the Board is now "Agrifi London."

Removal of Dung or other Things.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected head of cattle, except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.

5.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board may give a Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any head of cattle, prohibiting the movement of such head of cattle from or out of any farm, field, shed, or other place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board, as the case may be,—

- (a.) to move such head of cattle from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other head of cattle that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other head of cattle on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other head of cattle to come in contact with any head of cattle to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Report to Board of Cattle that have been in Contact with Cattle Affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

6. Where it appears to a Local Authority that there is within their District any head of cattle which has been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact, with any head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or otherwise exposed to the infection thereof, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the facts of the case to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Disposal of Carcases.

7.—(1.) The carcase of a head of cattle which has died of pleuro-pneumonia shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any head of cattle that has been buried.

Disinfection by Inspector or Officer of Board.

9. An Inspector or officer of the Board may cause or require any shed or other place which has been used for a head of cattle while affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such head of cattle, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any head of cattle while affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia shall give all reasonable facilities to an

Inspector or officer of the Board for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such cattle.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District by Special Authority of Board.

11. A Local Authority, if authorised by the Board to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of cattle within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof specified by the Board.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

12. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under the last preceding Article of this Order to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of their district to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 123, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

13.—(1.) A Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be deemed to authorise—

- (a.) the movement of any cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia ; or
- (b.) the movement of any cattle in or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or any other disease, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894 and any Order of the Board in relation to such disease.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, cattle shall not be deemed to be moved within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the Regulation applies where they are moved through the District or such part thereof by railway from a place outside the District or such part thereof to another place outside the District or such part thereof without unnecessary delay and without the cattle being untrucked or rebooked within the District or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

14. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of cattle in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Pleuro-Pneumonia found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

15. By virtue of section twenty-one of the Act of 1894, if a head of cattle is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Cattle.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and also all cattle being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to *the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such cattle so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

* The telegraphic address of the Board is now "Agrifi London."

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be kept separate during such movement and detention from cattle not so affected.

(iv.) The cattle so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Board.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Board only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Board.

(Reports.)

(vi.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

(Expenses.)

(vii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the cattle seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals Wharves, &c.)

(viii.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for Foreign Animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Cattle.

16.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) to expose a diseased or suspected head of cattle in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where cattle are commonly exposed for sale; or

(b.) to place a diseased or suspected head of cattle in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where cattle are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected head of cattle on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected head of cattle on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected head of cattle on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that cattle therein cannot in any manner come in contact with cattle passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected head of cattle on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected head of cattle to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of cattle in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order, with respect to the seizure and detention of cattle under that Article shall apply in the case of any cattle exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

17. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a head of cattle under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the head of cattle or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.

18. A slaughter-house in which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia or the carcase of an animal that was affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Board.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.

19. Where in England or Wales a head of cattle is slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia by order of

the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows :

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the head of cattle the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the head of cattle shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration, as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

(v.) The arbitrator shall make his award in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment.

(vi.) If on the arbitration a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Board with respect to the arbitration may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award. The arbitrator may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.

20. Where in Scotland a head of cattle is slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows :

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the head of cattle the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the head of cattle shall be determined by a valuer who shall be appointed as follows:

(iii.) Such valuer may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to the sheriff-substitute to appoint a valuer, and the sheriff-substitute may accordingly appoint a valuer for the purpose of determining the value of the animal.

(v.) The valuer shall make his valuation in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment and his valuation shall be final and binding on the Board and the owner.

(vi.) If a higher valuation is determined by the valuer than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the valuation, but otherwise the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the Board in relation thereto may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation in accordance with the valuation of the valuer, who may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

Granting of Movement Licences.

21.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of a head of cattle under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the head of cattle to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal

or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

22.—(1.) Every person in charge of a head of cattle or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or an extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

23.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Cattle &c. with Licence of Board

24. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any head of cattle, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

25. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

26. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

27.—(1.) If a head of cattle or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcase is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcase, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcase, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a requirement of an Inspector or an officer of the Board under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a head of cattle, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

28.—(1.) A Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

29. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“ Cattle ” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves :

“ Diseased cattle ” or “ suspected cattle ” means cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia :

“ Infected Place ” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia under the Act of 1894 :

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector :

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of a head of cattle, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal or other part of a head of cattle, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

30. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked : Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders hereby revoked, or either of them, or effect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence

committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Orders hereby revoked, or either of them, before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

31. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Orders by this Order revoked, or either of them, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board, provided that nothing in any such Regulation shall in any way apply to a head of cattle or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector of the Board.

Extent.

32. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

33. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

34. This Order may be cited as THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____,
being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____,
hereby declare that it appears to me that pleuro pneumonia exists or has
within fifty-six days existed in the following shed, field, or other place,
(that is to say,) [here describe the place where the Disease is found].

Dated this _____

day of _____

, 1

(Signed) A.B.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1895.

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To *C.D.* of
 I, *A.B.*, of _____, the Inspector appointed by
 being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____,
 hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or
 other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is*
found] that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this
 notice [*copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*],
 and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid.
 has become and is a Place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, subject to the
 determination and declaration of the Board of Agriculture.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1 _____.
 (Signed) *A.B.*

FORM C.

(Article 5.)

Notice to Owner or Person in charge prohibiting Movement of Cattle.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To *G.H.* of
 I, *E.F.*, of _____, being an
 Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of _____
 [*or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture*], hereby prohibit
 the movement of the following head of cattle, namely,
 from or out of [*here describe the farm, field, shed, or other place where the*
animal is to be detained] and I hereby require you to take notice that, in
 consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board
 of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any
 person, until this Notice is withdrawn,—

- (a.) to move such head of cattle from or out of such place as
aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other head of
cattle that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other head of cattle on to or into such place as
aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other head of cattle to come in contact with any
head of cattle to which the notice applies.

Dated this _____, day of _____, 1 _____.
 (Signed) *E.F.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this
 Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the
 nearest police station of the District.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form C.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued,
 provides that if a head of cattle is moved in contravention of this Notice
 the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge
 thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement,
 and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or
 other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in
 contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the
 animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the
 penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM D.

(Article 5.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form C) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Cattle.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To G.H. of
I, E.F., of , being an
Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of
[or being an Inspector of the Board of
Agriculture], hereby withdraw, as from this day of
, 1 , the Notice signed by
and served upon you on the day of
1 , prohibiting movement of the head of cattle referred to in that
Notice.

Dated this day of , 1 .
(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice
to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest
police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
4298	1890. 11 December	The Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1891.
4390	1891. 18 February	The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Supplemental) Order of 1891, No. 2.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

THE ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1899.

(5905.)

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(5905.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 17th January 1899.)

ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1899.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a diseased, or suspected, animal, that is to say, an animal affected with, or suspected of, anthrax, shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so diseased, or

suspected, to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so diseased, or suspected, is or was.

(2.) The constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

(3.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the diseased, or suspected, animal is or was.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Veterinary Inquiry by Local Authority as to Existence of Anthrax.

3.—(1.) A Local Authority on receiving information of the existence, or supposed existence, of anthrax shall forthwith cause inquiry to be instituted as to the correctness of such information, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a veterinary practitioner qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be a Veterinary Inspector.

(2.) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is a diseased, or suspected, animal, or the carcase of any such animal, shall give all reasonable facilities for the inquiry by the Local Authority under this Article, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Milk of Diseased Cow not to be Removed.

4. It shall not be lawful to remove the milk of any diseased cow from the shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which the cow is or has been kept.

Restriction on Movement of Animals out of or into Place of Outbreak.

5.—(1.) No animal shall, except as expressly authorised by this Article, be moved out of or into any shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which a diseased animal is, or has died or been slaughtered, or has been

kept at the date of such death or slaughter, until an Inspector of the Local Authority is satisfied that no animal remaining on the premises is diseased, and that the premises have been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(2.) Any horse, ass, or mule which is not diseased may be moved thereout to any place.

(3.) All other animals which are in such shed, stable, building, field, or other place, and which are not diseased, may, and should in every case where it is practicable, be moved thereout by the owner, under the supervision of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient place of detention for the purpose of isolation, and the animals so moved shall, after their arrival at the place of detention, be there kept separate by the owner thereof from all other animals and not moved thereout for a period of seven days.

(4.) Provided that any animal which is not diseased may be moved out of such shed, stable, building, field, or other place as aforesaid, or from the said place of detention, to the nearest available slaughter-house under the supervision of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority for the purpose of being forthwith slaughtered.

Provision as to Removal of Dung &c. out of Place of Outbreak.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any dung, litter, broken fodder, or any other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased animal, out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which a diseased animal is, or has died or been slaughtered, or has been kept at the date of such death or slaughter, except to a place approved by an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to which animals will not have access, and any such dung or other thing as aforesaid so removed shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed, or shall be forthwith disinfected and, where practicable, buried to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Disposal of Carcases.

7.—(1.) The carcase of a diseased, or suspected, animal shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some convenient or suitable place to which animals will not have access, and which is removed from any dwelling house, and at such a distance from any well or watercourse as will preclude any risk of the contamination of the water therein, the

carcase being buried at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and with a layer of lime not less than one foot deep both beneath and above it;

- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents, and for that purpose to be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or other place approved for the purpose by the Board.

(2.) A carcase of a diseased, or suspected, animal shall not be buried or destroyed otherwise than by the Local Authority, or be removed from the farm or premises upon which the animal died or was slaughtered except for the purpose of being buried or destroyed by the Local Authority.

(3.) Before a carcase is removed for burial or destruction under this Article, all the natural openings thereof shall be effectually plugged with tow or some suitable material saturated in a strong solution of carbolic acid or other suitable disinfectant. In no case shall the skin of the carcase be cut nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood, except by or under the supervision of a Veterinary Inspector, and so far as may be necessary for the purpose of microscopical examination.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried, whether under this Order or otherwise.

Disinfection in case of Anthrax.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority shall at their own expense cause to be cleansed and disinfected under the direction of an Inspector, and in the mode provided by this Article—

(a.) all those parts of any shed, stable, building, field or other place in which a diseased animal has died or been slaughtered, or has been kept at the date of such death or slaughter;

(b.) every utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about any diseased animal;

(c.) every van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased animal on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or the part thereof, shall be as follows:

(i.) All such parts of a shed, stable, building, or other like place as are hereby required to be cleansed and disinfected shall be thoroughly sprinkled with freshly burnt lime or other suitable disinfectant, and then swept out, and all dung, litter, broken fodder, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any diseased animal shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The floor and all other parts of the shed, stable, building, or other like place with which the diseased animal or its droppings or any discharge from the nostrils or other parts of the animal has come in contact, shall, so far as practicable, be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with hot water: then

(iii.) *The same parts of the shed, stable, building, or other like place shall be washed over with limewash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the limewash being prepared immediately before use; or with some other suitable disinfectant;

(iv.) In the case of a field or any other place as aforesaid which is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field or place be cleansed and disinfected as the Local Authority or their Inspector may think fit.

(3.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, and such van, cart, or other vehicle aforesaid shall be as follows:

(i.) Each utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, van, cart, or other vehicle shall be thoroughly scraped, and all litter, dung, sawdust, or other thing shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) It shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with hot water: then

(iii.) *It shall be washed over with limewash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash four ounces of chloride

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the limewash being prepared immediately before use; or with some other suitable disinfectant.

(4.) All dung, litter, broken fodder, or other thing that has been removed from any such shed, stable, building, field, place, van, cart, or vehicle as aforesaid, shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed, or shall be forthwith disinfected and, where practicable, buried, to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

10. Where the power of causing any place, thing, or vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place, thing, or vehicle, shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Prohibition of Exposure or Movement of Diseased or Suspected Animals.

11.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a diseased, or suspected, animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a diseased, or suspected, animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased, or suspected, animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased, or suspected, animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased, or suspected, animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a diseased, or suspected, animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased, or suspected, animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order an animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article may be moved by or under the direction of an Inspector of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place.

Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.

12. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, any animal, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of Board of Agriculture.

13. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

14. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Anthrax.

15. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that anthrax exists, or has existed, in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

16. Horses, asses, and mules (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1894) shall be animals, and anthrax (that is to say, the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever, or splenic apoplexy of animals) shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of Inspectors);

and also for the purposes all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Presumption of Knowledge of Disease.

17. Where the owner or person in charge of an animal is charged with an offence against the Act of 1894 relative to anthrax, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of that disease, unless and until he shows, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he had not knowledge thereof and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

Offences.

18.—(1.) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a carcase is removed or buried or destroyed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Order, the owner of the carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the carcase to be so removed, buried, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

19. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Animals” includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, and mules:

“Disease” means anthrax, and “diseased animal” or “suspected animal” means an animal affected with, or suspected of, anthrax:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

20. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order and any Regulations made by a Local Authority thereunder are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order or Regulations hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order or Regulations hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

21. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

22. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Short Title.

23. This Order may be cited as the ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1899.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5294	1895. 22 February	The Anthrax Order of 1895.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1895.

(5290.)

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(5290.)

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1895.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to *the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of foot-and-mouth disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

* The telegraphic address of the Board is now "Agrifi London."

Local Authority to consult Veterinary Inspector as to existence of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

3.—(1.) A Local Authority, in making an inquiry under sub-section five of section eight of the Act of 1894 into the correctness of an Inspector's declaration respecting the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in any place, shall obtain the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be such.

(2.) Every such Veterinary Inspector or person shall on leaving any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists or is suspected to exist thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rules for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place.

4. In addition to the Rules for foot-and-mouth disease contained in Part II. of the First Schedule to the Act of 1894, the following Additional Rules shall have effect in relation to an Infected Place:

Rule 1. Animals shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Rule 2. Carcases shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Rule 3. Fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 4. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless authorised in writing by an Inspector or officer of the Board or by an Inspector of the Local Authority, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 5. Every person upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rule 6. A person tending a diseased or suspected animal shall not tend any animal not so diseased or suspected except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or

on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.

6.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board may give a Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any animal prohibiting the movement of such animal from or out of any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board, as the case may be,—

- (a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all-practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Disposal of Carcases.

7.—(1.) The carcase of an animal which has died of foot-and-mouth disease shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be

disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

9.—(1.) Any shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(a.) The shed or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such animal shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(b.) The floor of the shed or other place and all other parts thereof with which the animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(c.) *The same parts of the shed or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash.

(2.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from the shed or other place shall be forthwith disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(3.) Except that where any yard or other place of that nature is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected,

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

it shall be sufficient if such yard or place be cleansed and disinfected so far as practicable.

(4.) The Local Authority may by Regulation require the occupier of any such shed or other place to cleanse and disinfect the same in accordance with this Article at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupier.

(5.) Where the Local Authority have made no Regulation under this Article the provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places used for temporary detention, or of Vehicles, &c.

10.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, either generally or in any particular case, make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a.) For requiring the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place used for the temporary keeping or detention of animals prior to or subsequent to their being exposed for sale in or at a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale, to cleanse and disinfect such building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place at his own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such cleansing and disinfection being reasonably required:
- (b.) For requiring the cleansing and disinfection of vans, carts, or other vehicles used for carrying animals, or of ropes, nets, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of animals, on land otherwise than on a railway:
- (c.) For prescribing the mode in which cleansing and disinfection under the Regulations are to be effected.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any rope, net, or other apparatus, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place, or such van, cart, or other

vehicle, or such rope, net, or other apparatus to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person.

Occupiers to give Facilities for Cleansing.

11.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any place, thing, or vehicle to which the two last preceding Articles of this Order apply shall give all reasonable facilities to the Local Authority or to an Inspector or officer of the Board for the carrying out of the provisions of those Articles.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

12.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of animals into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any animal so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

13. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

14. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under either of the two last preceding Articles of this Order to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local

Authority or within the part of their District to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 123, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.

Power to make Regulations not to be deputed.

15. The power to make Regulations under this Order as to movement of animals into their District or within their District shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be deputed to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

16.—(1.) A Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order as to movement of animals into their District or within their District shall not be deemed to authorise—

- (a.) the movement of any animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease; or
- (b.) the movement of any animal into or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, swine-fever, or any other disease, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894 and any Order of the Board in relation to such disease.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, animals shall not be deemed to be moved from into or within the District of a Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the Regulation applies where they are moved through the District or such part thereof by railway from a place outside the District or such part thereof to another place outside the District or such part thereof without unnecessary delay and without the animals being untrucked or rebooked within the District or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

17. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of animals in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

18. By virtue of section twenty-one of the Act of 1894, if an animal is found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease—

(a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or

(f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and also all animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to *the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such animals so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected.

(iv.) The animals so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Board.

* The telegraphic address of the Board is now "Agrifi London."

(Declaration of Infected Place by Board only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Board.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals Wharves, &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for Foreign Animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.

19.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or

- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of animals in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply in the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

20. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.

21. A slaughter-house in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease or the carcase of an animal that was affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Board

Slaughter by Local Authority and Compensation.

22.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered—

(a.) any cattle, sheep, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease or suspected of being so affected; and

(b.) any cattle, sheep, or swine being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same herd or flock or otherwise in contact with animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Local Authority shall out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for animals slaughtered under this Article—

(a.) where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected; and

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.

23.—(1.) Where in England or Wales an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration, as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

(v.) The arbitrator shall make his award in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment.

(vi.) If on the arbitration a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Board with respect to the arbitration may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award. The arbitrator may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

(2.) Where in England or Wales an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Board.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.

24.—(1.) Where in Scotland an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall be determined by a valuer who shall be appointed as follows:

(iii.) Such valuer may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to the sheriff-substitute to appoint a valuer, and the sheriff-substitute may accordingly appoint a valuer for the purpose of determining the value of the animal.

(v.) The valuer shall make his valuation in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment and his valuation shall be final and binding on the Board and the owner.

(vi.) If a higher valuation is determined by the valuer than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the valuation, but otherwise the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the Board in relation thereto may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation in accordance with the valuation of the valuer, who may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

(2.) Where in Scotland an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Board.

Withholding of Compensation.

25.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their District.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under subsection seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894 or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

26. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorised or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

27. A Local Authority shall keep, in the form provided by the Board, a record relative to cattle, sheep, and swine slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require.

Granting of Movement Licences.

28.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of an animal under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the animal to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

29.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

30.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.

31. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

32. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

33. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

34. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within ten days existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

35.—(1.) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master

of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If an animal is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the animal and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person in charge of an animal, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

36.—(1.) Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

37. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

“Diseased animal” or “suspected animal” means an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease:

“Infected place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease under the Act of 1894:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

38. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

39. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board, provided that nothing in any such Regulation shall in any way apply to an animal or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector of the Board.

Extent.

40. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

41. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

42. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place (that is to say), [*here describe the place where the disease is found*].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1 _____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To *C.D.* of
I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by
being the Local Authority for the [county] of
hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or
other place (that is to say), [*here describe the place where the disease is
found*] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this
notice [*copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*],
and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid
has become and is a Place infected with foot-and-mouth disease subject to
the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of 1 .
(Signed) *A.B.*

FORM C.

*Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupiers of Contiguous
Lands.*

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To *E.F.* of
I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by
being the Local Authority for the [county] of
hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is
indorsed on this notice [*copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and
signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or
other place therein described, has become and is a Place infected with
foot-and-mouth disease subject to the determination and declaration of
the Local Authority.

Dated this day of 1 .
(Signed) *A.B.*

FORM D.

(Article 6.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To *I.J.* of
I, *G.H.* of , being an
Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of
[or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture], hereby prohibit
the movement of the following animal, namely,
from or out of [*here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where
the animal is to be detained*] and I hereby require you to take notice that

- (a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid ; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein ; or
- (c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid ; or
- (d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1____.

RBFA (Signed) _____ G.H.

* The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
4909	1892. 6 April	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1892, No. 2.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

THE SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1895.

(5291.)

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SCHEDULES.

(5291.)

THE SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1895.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-pox shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the sheep so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to *the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-pox, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-pox, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which sheep-pox exists or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Declaration of Sheep-Pox Infected Place.

3.—(1.) Where it appears that sheep-pox exists, or has within ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place.

* The telegraphic address of the Board is now "Agrifi London."

an Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith make and sign a declaration (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect).

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a notice (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that shed, field, or other place is situate.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place, shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Board of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the Infected Place, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in an Infected Place any adjoining part of the District of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be an Infected Place.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Board the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Rules for Sheep-Pox Infected Place.

4.—Rule 1. Sheep shall not be moved out of an Infected Place.

Rule 2. Carcases shall not be removed from an Infected Place except in manner hereinafter provided.

Rule 3. A carcase may be removed from an Infected Place—

(i.) with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcase in that case being first skinned; or

(ii.) with a Licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:

(a.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer;

(b.) The Licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and the carcase shall not be taken to any other place;

(c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the Licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there;

(d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the District of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a Licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence;

(e.) The carcase so taken into the District of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the Licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

Rule 4. The skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, shall not be removed from an Infected Place, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

Rule 5. Sheep shall not be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until

an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox by Local Authority.

5.—(1.) Where a Local Authority have declared an Infected Place, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that Place to be free from sheep-pox.

(2.) A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from sheep-pox shall forthwith report to the Board the fact of such declaration having been made.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected sheep, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing to be moved has been, so far as practicable, disinfected.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.

7.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board may give a Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any sheep prohibiting the movement of such sheep from or out of any farm, field, shed, or other place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board, as the case may be,—

- (a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Disposal of Carcases.

8.—(1.) The carcase of a sheep which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of sheep-pox shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows :

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant ;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following : The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any sheep that has been buried.

Disinfection in case of Sheep-Pox.

10.—(1.) Any shed or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or

other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep shall be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

(2.) The provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense, except where the Local Authority have by Regulation made under the next following Article required the occupier of such place to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of such occupier.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

11.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

(a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased or suspected sheep, and of utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such sheep, and for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected: and

(b.) For requiring the occupiers of such places to cleanse and disinfect such places and things at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupiers.

(2.) If the occupier of any such place fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place and things to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such occupier.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

12.—(1.) Where the power of causing any shed, place, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Board, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales &c.

13. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-pox, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure

or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Sheep-Pox found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

14. If a sheep is found to be affected with sheep-pox—

(a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place;
or

(b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or

(f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Sheep.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the sheep affected with sheep-pox, and also all sheep being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the *Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such sheep so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the sheep affected with sheep-pox to be kept separate during such movement and detention from sheep not so affected.

(iv.) The sheep so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Board.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Board only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such

* The telegraphic address of the Board is now "Agrifi London."

place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a sheep affected with sheep-pox is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Board.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of a sheep being found to be affected with sheep-pox in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased sheep was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the sheep seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals Wharves &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for Foreign Animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Sheep.

15.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected sheep in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected sheep in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected sheep on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected sheep on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected sheep on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected sheep on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected sheep to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of sheep in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of sheep under that Article shall apply in the case of any sheep exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

16. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a sheep under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the sheep or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.

17. A slaughter-house in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox or the carcase of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Board.

Slaughter in Sheep-Pox and Compensation.

18.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may if they think fit in any case cause to be slaughtered—

(a.) any sheep suspected of being affected with sheep-pox; and

(b.) any sheep being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same flock or otherwise in contact with sheep affected with sheep-pox, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of sheep-pox.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article—

(a.) where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of the value of the sheep immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.

19. Where in England or Wales a sheep is slaughtered on account of sheep-pox by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the value of the sheep for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from the Local Authority of the valuation of the sheep the owner of the sheep or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the sheep shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration, as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by the Local Authority and by the owner of the sheep or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice

to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

(v.) The arbitrator shall make his award in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment.

(vi.) If on the arbitration a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award. The arbitrator may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Local Authority under this Article.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.

20. Where in Scotland a sheep is slaughtered on account of sheep-pox by order of the Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the value of the sheep for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from the Local Authority of the valuation of the sheep the owner of the sheep or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the sheep shall be determined by a valuer who shall be appointed as follows:

(iii.) Such valuer may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by the Local Authority and by the owner of the sheep or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to the sheriff-substitute to appoint a valuer, and the sheriff-substitute may accordingly appoint a valuer for the purpose of determining the value of the animal.

(v.) The valuer shall make his valuation in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his

appointment and his valuation shall be final and binding on the Local Authority and the owner.

(vi.) If a higher valuation is determined by the valuer than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the valuation, but otherwise the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the Local Authority in relation thereto may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation in accordance with the valuation of the valuer, who may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Local Authority under this Article.

Withholding of Compensation.

21.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order where the sheep was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their District.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under subsection seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894 or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the sheep an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

22. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any sheep is authorised or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

23. A Local Authority shall keep, in the form provided by the Board, a record relative to sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

24.—(1.) Every person in charge of a sheep, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show

to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Sheep &c. with Licence of Board.

26. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any sheep, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

27. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

28. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Sheep-Pox.

29. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that sheep-pox exists or has within ten days existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

30.—(1.) If a sheep or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence there-

under, the owner of the sheep or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcase is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcase, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcase, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a sheep, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows a sheep to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

31.—(1.) Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

(2.) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

32. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“ Diseased sheep ” or “ suspected sheep ” means a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-pox :

“ Infected Place ” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with sheep-pox under this Order :

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector :

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of a sheep, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, fleece, wool, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

33. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked : Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

34. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

35. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

36. This Order may be cited as THE SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

(Article 3.)

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

I, *A.B.* of . the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the [county] of hereby declare that it appears to me that sheep-pox exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say), [*here describe the place where the disease is found*].

Dated this day of , 1 .
(Signed) *A.B.*

FORM B.

(Article 3.)

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To *C.D.* of
I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the [county] of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*] [that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a Place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 1 .
(Signed) *A.B.*

(Article 7.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

To *G.H.* of
I, *E.F.*, of _____, being an
Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of _____
[or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture], hereby prohibit
the movement of the following sheep, namely,
from or out of [*here describe the farm, field, shed, or other place where
the sheep is to be detained*] and I hereby require you to take notice that, in
consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board
of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any
person, until this notice is withdrawn,—

- (a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid ; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein ; or
- (c.) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid ; or
- (d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the Notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

(Signed) _____ *E.F.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form C.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a sheep is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the sheep, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

(Article 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form C) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Sheep.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

To *G.H.* of
I.E.F. , of , being an
Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of
[or being an Inspector of the Board of
Agriculture], hereby withdraw. as from this day of
. 1 . the Notice signed by

and served upon you on the _____ day of _____
 1 _____, prohibiting movement of the sheep referred to in that Notice
 Dated this _____ day of _____, 1 _____.

(Signed) *E.F.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
3446	1886. 16 September ...	The Animals Order of 1886.	The whole of Chapter 4 (Sheep-Pox) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to sheep-pox.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

SHEEP-SCAB ORDER OF 1905.

(6879.)

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SCHEDULES.

(6879.)

**ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES.**

(Dated 27th January 1905.)

SHEEP-SCAB ORDER OF 1905.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the sheep so affected, or suspected, is or was.

(2.) The constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-scab, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-scab, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall forthwith serve a Detention Notice (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any sheep which appear to the Inspector, from the information received by him or otherwise, to be affected with sheep-scab, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, while such Notice is in force—

- (a.) to move from or out of the place of detention specified in the Notice any of the sheep therein described; or any other sheep that may be in the place of detention; or
- (b.) to move any other sheep into such place; or
- (c.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep detained under the Notice; or
- (d.) to remove from or out of such place any carcase of a sheep, or any skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the carcase of a sheep, or any dung, fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with sheep detained under the Notice, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority; and any skin, fleece, or wool shall be disinfected before removal.

(2.) A Notice under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(3.) An Inspector of the Local Authority, if satisfied that the movement of any sheep detained under a Notice to some other place of detention is expedient for purposes

of isolation or feeding or other necessary purpose, may serve a further Detention Notice on the owner or person in charge of the sheep prescribing such other place as a place of detention for the sheep, and thereupon such sheep may be moved, subject to the directions and under the supervision of the Inspector, by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, to such place of detention, and, when so moved, shall be there detained and isolated in accordance with such further Notice.

Veterinary Inquiry by Local Authority as to existence of Sheep-Scab.

3.—(1.) A Local Authority on receiving information of the existence, or supposed existence, of sheep-scab shall forthwith cause inquiry to be instituted as to the correctness of such information with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a veterinary practitioner qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be a Veterinary Inspector.

(2.) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, or the carcase of any such sheep, shall give all reasonable facilities for the inquiry by the Local Authority under this Article, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If it shall appear from the inquiry under this Article that sheep-scab exists or has recently existed on any premises, the Local Authority shall forthwith notify the fact to the Board, and in any such case the Detention Notice served under this Order in respect of sheep on such premises shall not be withdrawn until the Local Authority are satisfied by such veterinary inquiry as above mentioned that all the sheep remaining in the place of detention specified in such Notice are free from sheep-scab, and are also satisfied that all the sheep so remaining have since such inquiry been thoroughly dipped in an efficient sheep-dip in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Notice sheep shall not be moved into the place of detention until the same has been disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(4.) In any other case the Local Authority on completion of their inquiry shall forthwith cause the withdrawal of any Detention Notice served under this Order in respect of sheep to which the inquiry relates.

Treatment of Sheep detained under Detention Notice.

4.—(1.) Where a Detention Notice is in force, the owner or person in charge of sheep detained under the Notice shall from time to time, if so required in writing by an Inspector of the Local Authority, cause all such sheep to be thoroughly dipped in an efficient sheep-dip or otherwise treated for sheep-scab in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Provided that sheep which have been so dipped under and in accordance with this Article shall not be again required to be dipped until after the expiration of ten days.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Power to serve Isolation Notice.

5. An Inspector of the Local Authority may serve an Isolation Notice (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any sheep which he has reason to believe to have been in contact with sheep affected with sheep-scab, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person until the expiration of fifty-six days from the date of the Notice, unless during such period all the sheep to which the Notice relates have been thoroughly dipped in an efficient sheep-dip in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority—

- (a.) to move any sheep to which the Notice relates from the place of isolation specified in the Notice unless the movement is made with the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority, and under his supervision; or
- (b.) to permit such sheep to come in contact with other sheep.

Transmission of copies of Notices.

6. An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Order to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Board.

Certificate of Dipping.

7. Where sheep are dipped in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of a Local Authority, he shall give the owner or person in charge of the sheep a certificate in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.

Disinfection for Sheep-Scab.

8.—(1.) Any place in which a sheep affected with sheep-scab has been kept, and all utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such sheep, shall, as soon as practicable, be cleansed and disinfected by, and at the expense of, the owner or occupier of such place as follows:

- (a.) The place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such sheep shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (b.) The floor of the place and all other parts thereof with which such sheep has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then
- (c.) *The same parts of the place shall be thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and lime-wash containing not less than five per cent. of actual carbolic or cresylic acid.
- (d.) In the case of a field, yard, or other place which is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field, yard, or place be cleansed and disinfected as far as practicable, and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.
- (e.) *Every utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such sheep, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used and before being used for other sheep, be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority, by being thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water, and, where practicable, sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and lime-wash as prescribed above.

(2.) If the owner or occupier of any such place fail to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with this Article, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for such default, to cause such place and things to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such owner or occupier.

(3.) Where the power of causing any place or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Sheep brought into their District.

9. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-scab, make Regulations—

- (a.) for regulating the subsequent movement of sheep which have been moved from the District of any other Local Authority or from Ireland to a place of destination in their District;
- (b.) for requiring the occupier of any premises to which sheep have been so moved to notify forthwith the arrival of the sheep to an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Power to make Regulations not to be Deputed.

10. The power to make Regulations under this Order shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be deputed to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Sheep Affected with, Suspected of, Sheep-Scab.

11.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fair, or sale-yard, or where sheep are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or unclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of this Order providing for or directing the movement of sheep in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in case of Contravention of last preceding Article.

12.—(1.) Where a sheep is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and also, where the sheep is exposed in a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, all other sheep in or on such market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, being or having been in the same flock or in contact with the sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, and the sheep so seized shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions (namely):

(i.) If the Local Authority are satisfied by the veterinary inquiry prescribed by this Order that sheep-scab exists among the sheep so seized, the Local Authority shall cause the sheep, unless slaughtered under the following provisions of this Article, to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and to be there detained under the provisions of Article 2 of this Order.

(ii.) A sheep so seized may by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, be slaughtered at the place where it is seized or detained, or be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which case the sheep shall be moved to the slaughter-house subject to the directions and under the supervision of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority who shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the sheep, and shall forthwith report the slaughter to the Local Authority.

(2.) In case of a sheep affected with sheep-scab being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place, or any person again to use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the market or other place where the sheep affected with sheep-scab was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

(3.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the sheep seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(4.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf, or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station.

Food and Water during Detention.

13. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a sheep under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the sheep or from its owner.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

14.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board two copies of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

15. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

16. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Monthly Returns of Sheep-Scab.

17. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds sheep-scab in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

Approval of Sheep-Dips for Sheep-Scab.

18. A sheep-dip prepared in accordance with any of the prescriptions specified in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be deemed to be a sheep-dip approved by the Board for sheep-scab, and sheep-dip contained in a package or vessel marked with a statement or indication that the sheep-dip has been so prepared shall be deemed to be a sheep-dip purporting to be approved by the Board for sheep-scab.

Provision for Sampling of Sheep-Dips.

19. Where under any Order of the Board sheep are required to be dipped to the satisfaction of an Inspector of a Local Authority, the person who dips the sheep shall, if so required by the Inspector, furnish him with a sample of the sheep-dip used, or permit him to take such sample, and shall furnish the Inspector with all such particulars as may be reasonably required as to the name or the composition of the sheep-dip used.

Offences.

20.—(1.) If a sheep, or carcase, or thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner of the sheep, carcase, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, carcase, or thing, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep, carcase, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a sheep is not isolated as required by this Order, the owner of the sheep, and the person in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where the sheep is detained, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person, with a view unlawfully to evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation

made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a sheep to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If any sheep-dip not prepared in accordance with any of the said prescriptions, or otherwise approved by the Board for sheep-scab, is falsely marked with a statement or indication that it has been so prepared or approved, any person who shall have so marked the sheep-dip or caused the same to be so marked, or who shall sell or use the sheep-dip knowing the same to have been so falsely marked shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

21. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“Efficient sheep-dip” means a sheep-dip approved by the Board for sheep-scab, or purporting to be so approved:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

22. The Order described in the Third Schedule to this Order, and all Regulations made thereunder, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked.

Extent.

23. This Order extends to England, Wales, and Scotland.

Commencement.

24. This Order shall come into operation on the third day of April, nineteen hundred and five.

Short Title.

25. This Order may be cited as the SHEEP-SCAB ORDER OF 1905.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-seventh day of January, nineteen hundred and five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Article 2.)

Detention Notice.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP-SCAB DETENTION NOTICE.

To A.B. of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority of the [county] of , hereby prescribe the following premises, namely; [*here describe the farm, field, yard, shed, or other place where the sheep are to be detained*] as a place of detention for the following sheep, namely; which appear to me to be affected with sheep-scab, and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn,—

(a.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any of the above-mentioned sheep or any other sheep that may be in the place, of detention; or

(b.) to move any other sheep into such place as aforesaid; or

(c.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep detained under this Notice; or

(d.) to remove from or out of such place any carcase of a sheep, or any skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the carcase of a sheep, or any dung, fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with sheep detained under this Notice, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority; and any skin, fleece, or wool shall be disinfected before removal.

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed)

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

FORM B.

(Article 2.)

Withdrawal of Detention Notice (Form A.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP-SCAB.

To A.B. of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the [county] of , hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 19 , the Detention Notice signed by and served upon you on the day of 19 .

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed)

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Sheep-Scab Order of 1905.

FORM C.

(Article 5.)

Isolation Notice.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP-SCAB ISOLATION NOTICE.

To *A.B.* of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority of the [county] of _____, hereby require the following sheep, namely ; _____ to be isolated on or in

[*here describe the farm, field, yard, shed, or other place where the sheep are to be detained*] and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until the expiration of fifty-six days from the date of this Notice, unless during such period all the sheep to which the Notice relates have been thoroughly dipped in an efficient sheep-dip, in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority—

(*a.*) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid, any sheep to which this Notice relates unless the movement is made with the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority and under his supervision ; or

(*b.*) to permit such sheep to come in contact with other sheep.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 .

(Signed)

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

FORM D.

(Article 7.)

*Certificate as to Dipping of Sheep.*CERTIFICATE OF
DIPPING.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP-SCAB.

No.

No.

Number and description of sheep dipped.

Marks or brands on sheep.

Place and premises where sheep were dipped.

Name of owner of sheep.

Description of dip

(Signed)

(Dated)

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person giving the Certificate.

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority of the [county] of _____, do hereby certify that the undermentioned sheep were this day thoroughly dipped in an efficient sheep-dip in my presence and to my satisfaction.

Number and Description of Sheep.	Marks or brands on Sheep.	Name or Description of Place and Premises where Sheep were dipped.	Name of Owner of Sheep.	Description of Dip.

(Signed)

Dated

19 .

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Article 18.)

Prescriptions for Sheep-Dips approved by the Board for Sheep-Scab.

(Quantities for 100 gallons of bath.)

1. Lime and Sulphur.

Mix 25 lbs. of flowers of sulphur with 12½ lbs. of good quick-lime. Triturate the mixture with water until a smooth cream without lumps is obtained. Transfer this to a boiler capable of boiling 20 gallons, bring the volume of the cream to 20 gallons by the addition of water, boil and stir during half an hour. The liquid should now be of a dark red colour ; if yellowish, continue the boiling until the dark red colour is obtained, keeping the volume at 20 gallons. After the liquid has cooled, decant it from any small quantity of insoluble residue, and make up the volume to 100 gallons with water.

2. Carbolic Acid and Soft Soap.

Dissolve 5 lbs. of good soft soap, with gentle warming, in 3 quarts of liquid carbolic acid (containing not less than 97 per cent. of real tar acid). Mix the liquid with enough water to make 100 gallons.

3. Tobacco and Sulphur.

Steep 35 lbs. of finely-ground tobacco (offal tobacco) in 21 gallons of water for four days. Strain off the liquid, and remove the last portions of the extract by pressing the residual tobacco. Mix the whole extract, and to it add 10 lbs. of flowers of sulphur. Stir the mixture well to secure an even admixture, and make up the total bulk to 100 gallons with water.

NOTE.—The period of immersion in these dips should not be less than half a minute.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Article 22.)

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5847	1898. 13 September	The Sheep-Scab Order of 1898.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

SHEEP-SCAB (COMPULSORY DIPPING AREAS)
ORDER OF 1906.

(7024.)

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(7024.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 13th February 1906.)

SHEEP-SCAB (COMPULSORY DIPPING AREAS)
ORDER OF 1906.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Application of Order.

1. This Order shall apply to any area declared by an Order of the Board to be a Compulsory Dipping Area.

PART I.

COMPULSORY DIPPING.

*Compulsory Dipping of all Sheep in Compulsory
Dipping Area.*

2.—(1.) In any year during which this Order is in operation the owner of any sheep which may be in a Compulsory Dipping Area between dates fixed by an Order of the Board (hereinafter referred to as the prescribed dipping period), shall cause the same to be treated for sheep-scab between such dates by effective dipping.

(2.) The treatment of sheep prescribed by this Article shall be carried out on such dates, at such dipping places, and in such manner as shall be required by a Notice signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District, and served by post, or otherwise, on the owner or person in charge of the sheep referred to in the Notice.

(3.) For the purpose of this Part of this Order an Inspector of the Local Authority of any District may, subject to the direction of the Authority appointing him, enter any premises within the District and examine any sheep thereon, and such powers of entry and examination shall be in addition to any other like powers vested in the Inspector by the Act of 1894 or otherwise.

(4.) This Article shall not apply to the under-mentioned sheep:—

- (i.) Sheep moved out of the Compulsory Dipping Area under and in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of this Order, or slaughtered within the Area during the prescribed dipping period; or
- (ii.) Sheep moved through the Area by railway from a place outside the Area to another place outside the Area without unnecessary delay or being untrucked within the Area.

*Returns by Owners of Sheep in Compulsory Dipping
Areas.*

3.—(1.) Every owner of sheep in a Compulsory Dipping Area shall, within fourteen days after the declaration of such Area by an Order of the Board, and in the month of April in any subsequent year, send by post or deliver to the Clerk of the Local Authority of any District in which his sheep may be, a return showing the name or description of the farm or holding or other premises in the District upon which the sheep are, the description of his sheep on such farm or holding or other premises, and the number of such sheep so far as such number can reasonably be ascertained.

(2.) The owner of any sheep brought into a Compulsory Dipping Area after the date prescribed for the above-mentioned return, shall send or deliver a similar return relating to the sheep so brought into the Area.

(3.) Every return shall be made on a form approved by the Local Authority, who shall provide forms for this purpose to owners of sheep applying therefor.

PART II.

REGULATION OF EXPOSURE AND MOVEMENT OF SHEEP IN COMPULSORY DIPPING AREAS.

Restriction on Exposure at Markets &c.

4. Sheep shall not, until after the expiration of the period fixed for the dipping under Part I. of this Order, be exposed for sale or exhibition in any market, fair, saleyard, or place of exhibition in a Compulsory Dipping Area unless they shall have within twenty-eight days before such exposure been thoroughly dipped in an efficient sheep-dip in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District where the sheep are dipped.

Restriction of Movement out of Compulsory Dipping Area.

5.—(1.) Sheep shall not (except as hereinafter provided) be moved out of a Compulsory Dipping Area unless—

- (i.) they are accompanied by a licence authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the sheep are when the licence is granted; or
- (ii.) they are moved direct to a slaughter-house having previous to such movement been marked by the painting or stamping with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each sheep thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.

(2.) A licence for movement under this Article shall only be granted—

- (i.) upon production to the Inspector granting the licence of (a) a certificate (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) showing that the sheep to be moved have, within twenty-eight days before the licence is

Sheep-Scab (Compulsory Dipping Areas) Order 243
of 1906.

granted, been thoroughly dipped in an efficient sheep-dip in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District; and (b) a declaration signed by the owner of the sheep, or his agent authorised in writing for this purpose (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the effect that the sheep to be moved are sheep referred to in the certificate and that since the dipping the sheep have been kept separate from other sheep not so dipped; or

- (ii.) upon production of (a) a certificate by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that he has within ten days before the licence is granted examined each of the sheep to be moved, and found it to be free from sheep-scab; and (b) a declaration signed by the owner of the sheep, or his agent authorised in writing for this purpose, to the effect that since such examination the sheep have been kept separate from other sheep, and have not been exposed in any market, fair, saleyard, or exhibition. A licence under this paragraph shall only be granted where, in the opinion of the Inspector granting it, compliance with the previous paragraph is impracticable or inexpedient.

(3.) A declaration shall be retained by the Inspector granting a licence thereon. A certificate shall also be so retained unless it refers to more sheep than are proposed to be moved, in which case a note shall be made thereon and initialled by the Inspector who grants the Licence, stating the number of the sheep for which the Licence is granted.

(4.) The licence shall be in force for six days, inclusive of the day of issue, and shall be in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.

(5.) A copy of a licence under this Article shall be sent by the Inspector granting the same to the Local Authority of the District in which is situate the place of destination specified in the licence.

(6.) Sheep moved under this Article to a slaughter-house shall after their arrival thereat be there detained until they are slaughtered, and kept separate from other sheep.

(7.) Nothing in this Order shall exempt movement of sheep in a Compulsory Dipping Area from the provisions of the Sheep-Scab (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1906, where the movement is out of an Area subject to that Order.

Movement of Lambs out of Compulsory Dipping Area.

6. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority is satisfied that any lambs in a Compulsory Dipping Area in the District for which he is appointed Inspector are intended for immediate slaughter and that it is impracticable or inexpedient that the same should in accordance with this Order be dipped before movement for such purpose, or be moved direct to a slaughter-house, he may, subject to any directions by the Local Authority appointing him, by licence authorise the movement of the lambs to any premises outside the Area or to any market, fair, or saleyard in a Compulsory Dipping Area, subject to such conditions (if any) as are inserted in the licence, and thereupon the lambs may be moved in accordance with such licence and conditions, and shall be exempt from the dipping requirements of this Order. Provided that an Inspector of a Local Authority shall not issue any such licence for movement to premises in the District of another Local Authority unless the consent of such Local Authority, either generally or in the particular instance, has been previously obtained. This Article does not apply to lambs more than nine months old.

PART III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Provisions as to farms on borders of Compulsory Dipping Areas.

7. Where any farm or holding is situate partly within and partly without a Compulsory Dipping Area the provisions of this Order shall apply to the farm or holding and the sheep thereon as if the whole farm or holding were in the Area.

Certificates of Dipping.

8. Where sheep are dipped in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority, he shall give the owner or person in charge of the sheep a certificate in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.

Licences after Completion of Movement.

9. Where sheep are moved with a licence under this Order, the licence shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest Police Station in the same District by the person in charge of the sheep at the time of completing the said movement.

General Provisions as to Movement.

10.—(1.) Sheep, while being moved under this Order, shall as far as practicable be kept separate from all other sheep, and, if moved with a licence, shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in the licence, and not elsewhere.

(2.) Sheep, while being moved under this Order, shall not be subject to Regulations made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board relating to sheep-scab.

Provision for Movement through Compulsory Dipping Area.

11. For the purposes of this Order, sheep shall not be deemed to be moved out of a Compulsory Dipping Area in any case where they are moved through such Area by railway from a place outside such Area to another place outside such Area without unnecessary delay and without the sheep being untrucked within such Area.

Provision for Movement of Irish Sheep through Compulsory Dipping Area.

12. Sheep landed from Ireland in a Compulsory Dipping Area shall not for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be moved out of such Area, if they are consigned from Ireland to a place of destination outside such Area, but sheep so landed shall be moved from the landing-place forthwith by the most direct route to the nearest available railway station from which the sheep can be moved to the place of destination to which they are so consigned, and forthwith moved by railway out of such Area.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

13.—(1.) Any person in charge of a sheep being moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Any person so in charge shall, on demand, as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

14. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

15.—(1.) If a sheep is exposed for sale or exhibition in any market, fair, saleyard, or place of exhibition in contravention of this Order, the occupier of the premises where the sheep is exposed, and the person exposing the same, and the owner and person in charge of the sheep, and the purchaser thereof, knowing the same to be exposed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a sheep is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the sheep, and the person in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If any person, with a view unlawfully to evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark painted or stamped on any sheep, as required by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the sheep, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a sheep being moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If any person fails to deliver up or send a licence as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If a sheep is not isolated as required by this Order, the owner of the sheep, and the person in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where the sheep is detained, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

*Sheep-Scab (Compulsory Dipping Areas) Order 247
of 1906.*

Interpretation.

16. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Efficient sheep-dip” means a sheep-dip approved by the Board for sheep-scab, or purporting to be so approved:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

17. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked to such extent as is stated in such Schedule, and subject to Article 12 (*Effect of Revocation of Orders and Regulations*) of the Animals (Transit and General) Amendment Order of 1904.

Short Title.

18. This Order may be cited as the SHEEP-SCAB (COMPULSORY DIPPING AREAS) ORDER OF 1906.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this thirteenth day of February nineteen hundred and six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Articles 5 and 8.)

Certificate as to Dipping of Sheep.

CERTIFICATE OF
DIPPING.

No.

Number and de-
scription of sheep
dipped.

Marks or brands
on sheep.

Place and premises
where sheep were
dipped.

Name of owner of
sheep.

Description of dip.

(Signed)

(Dated)

This counterfoil is
to be retained by the
person giving the
Certificate.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP-SCAB.

No. .

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the
Local Authority of the [county] of ,
do hereby certify that the undermentioned sheep
were this day thoroughly dipped in an efficient
sheep-dip in my presence and to my satisfaction.

Number and de- scription of sheep.	Marks or brands on sheep.	Name or de- scription of place and premises where sheep were dipped.	Name of owner of sheep.	Descrip- tion of dip.

(Signed)

Dated 19 .

FORM B.

(Article 5.)

Declaration by Owner of Sheep or his Agent.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP-SCAB.

I, of , in the [county] of , do hereby
solemnly and sincerely declare:—

(a) that I am the owner of [or the agent authorised in writing for
this purpose by , the owner of,] the undermentioned
sheep;

(b) that the certificate of dipping numbered and signed by
relates to such sheep; and

Sheep-Scab (Compulsory Dipping Areas) Order 249 of 1906.

(c) that since the dipping so certified the sheep have been kept separate from other sheep not so dipped.

Number and description of sheep to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises from which sheep are to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises to which sheep are to be moved.	Name and address of any person to whom sheep are consigned.

(Signed)

Dated

19 .

FORM C.

(Article 5.)

Movement Licence.

**SHEEP-SCAB
MOVEMENT
LICENCE.**

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP-SCAB.

No

No. .

Licence granted
on certificate of

and declaration of

I, the underigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority of the [county] of , do by this Licence authorise the movement of the undermentioned sheep to the undermentioned place of destination.

Name and address
of owner of sheep.

Number and des-
cription of sheep.

Place and premises
from which the sheep
are to be moved.

Place and premises
to which the sheep
are to be moved.

Name and address
of consignee (if
any).

(Signed)

(Dated)

This counterfoil is
to be retained by the
person granting the
Licence.

Name and address of owner of sheep to be moved.	Number and description of sheep.	Name or description of place and premises from which sheep are to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises to which sheep are to be moved.	Name and address of any person to whom sheep are con- signed.

This Licence is available for six days, inclusive of the day of issue, and no longer.

(Signed)

Dated

19 .

250 *Sheep-Scab (Compulsory Dipping Areas) Order
of 1906.*

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title or Description of Order Revoked.	Extent of Revocation.
6880	1905. 27 January	Sheep-Scab (Compulsory Dipping Areas) Order of 1905.	Whole Order.
6924	1 June ...	Sheep-Scab (Compulsory Dipping Areas) Order of 1905 (No. 2).	Whole Order.
6940	22 July ...	Modification of above Orders.	Such part as is not local, viz., Article 3.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

SHEEP-SCAB (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT)
ORDER OF 1906.

(7025.)

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-

(7025.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 13th February 1906.)

SHEEP-SCAB (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT)
ORDER OF 1906.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Application of Order.

1. In this Order "Scheduled Area" means an area to which the provisions of this Order are applied by an Order of the Board.

Restriction on Movement out of Scheduled Area.

2.—(1.) Sheep shall not, except as hereinafter provided, be moved out of a Scheduled Area unless—

- (i.) they are accompanied by a licence authorising such movement, granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the sheep are when the licence is granted; or
- (ii.) they are moved direct to a slaughter-house having previous to such movement been marked by the painting or stamping with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each sheep thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.

(2.) Where an Inspector of a Local Authority is satisfied that any lambs in a Scheduled Area in the District for which he is appointed Inspector are intended for immediate slaughter, and that it is impracticable or inexpedient that the same should in accordance with this Order be dipped before movement for such purpose or be moved direct to a slaughter-house, he may, subject to any directions by the Local Authority appointing him, by licence authorise the movement of the lambs to any premises outside the Area, subject to such conditions (if any) as are inserted in the licence, and thereupon the lambs may be moved in accordance with such licence and conditions. Provided that an Inspector of a Local Authority shall not issue any such licence for movement to premises in the District of another Local Authority unless the consent of such Local Authority, either generally or in the particular instance, has been previously obtained. This paragraph does not apply to lambs more than nine months old.

Detention and Isolation after Arrival at Destination.

3.—(1.) Sheep moved with a licence under the preceding Article to a place of destination specified in the licence which is not a market, fair, saleyard or exhibition, shall be liable to detention and isolation under Article 6 of this Order.

(2.) Sheep moved under the preceding Article to a slaughter-house shall after their arrival thereat be there detained until they are slaughtered, and kept separate from other sheep.

Provision for Movement out of a Scheduled Area to specially authorised Markets, Fairs, and Saleyards.

4.—(1.) The Local Authority of a District in England, Wales, or Scotland may by licence authorise any market, fair, or saleyard to be used for the purposes of this Order, and the same shall thereupon become a specially authorised market, fair, or saleyard, within the meaning of this Order. A copy of every such licence shall be sent to the Board by the Local Authority granting the same.

(2.) Sheep exposed in a specially authorised market, fair, or saleyard, whether moved to such premises with a licence under this Order or not, shall not be moved therefrom unless they are accompanied by a licence authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority, and they shall after arrival at the place of destination specified in the licence, be liable to detention and isolation under Article 6 of this Order.

(3.) A Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority shall attend at every specially authorised market, fair, or saleyard.

(4.) The dates on which the use of a market, fair, or saleyard is authorised under this Article shall be specified in the licence.

General Provision for Movement out of a Scheduled Area to Markets, Fairs, Saleyards and Exhibitions.

5.—(1.) Where the proposed place of destination of any sheep proposed to be moved out of a Scheduled Area is a market, fair, or saleyard, not specially authorised under the preceding Article, or an exhibition, the movement licence authorising movement to such place of destination shall only be granted—

- (i.) upon production to the Inspector granting the licence of (a) a certificate in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect showing that the sheep to be moved have, within twenty-eight days before the licence is granted, been thoroughly dipped in an efficient sheep-dip in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District; and (b) a declaration signed by the owner of the sheep, or his agent authorised in writing for this purpose (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order, or to the like effect), to the effect that the sheep to be moved are sheep referred to in the certificate, and that since the

dipping the sheep have been kept separate from other sheep not so dipped, and have not been exposed in any market, fair, saleyard or exhibition; or

- (ii.) upon production of (a) a certificate by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that he has within ten days before the licence is granted examined each of the sheep to be moved, and found it to be free from sheep-scab; and (b) a declaration signed by the owner of the sheep, or his agent authorised in writing for this purpose, to the effect that since such examination the sheep have been kept separate from other sheep, and have not been exposed in any market, fair, saleyard or exhibition. A licence under this paragraph shall only be granted where, in the opinion of the Inspector granting it, compliance with the previous paragraph is impracticable or inexpedient.

(2.) A declaration shall be retained by the Inspector granting a licence thereon. A certificate shall also be so retained, unless it refers to more sheep than are proposed to be moved, in which case, a note shall be made thereon and initialled by the Inspector who grants the licence stating the number of the sheep for which the licence is granted.

(3.) Sheep moved with a licence under this Article shall not in consequence thereof be liable under this Order to subsequent isolation or detention.

Detention and Isolation.

6.—(1.) Sheep which under this Order are declared to be liable to detention and isolation under this Article shall not (except as provided by this Article) be moved from the place of destination specified in the licence under which they have been moved for a period of fifty-six days after their arrival, unless during such period they shall have been thoroughly dipped in an efficient sheep-dip, in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority. Provided that such sheep may be moved from such place of destination without being previously dipped, if accompanied by a licence authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District, to—

- (i.) A specially authorised market, fair, or saleyard;
or
- (ii.) A slaughter-house, where the sheep shall be detained until they are slaughtered.

(2.) Sheep while detained under this Article shall be kept separate from other sheep.

(3.) This Article does not restrict the removal of any carcase of a sheep.

(4.) The detention or isolation under this Article is not required if the place of destination is in a Scheduled Area.

Provisions as to Movement Licences.

7.—(1.) Where sheep are moved with a licence under this Order to a specially authorised market, fair, or sale-yard, the licence shall be delivered up in exchange for the licence for movement of the sheep from such premises.

(2.) Where sheep are moved with a licence under this Order to any premises other than a specially authorised market, fair, or saleyard, the licence shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest Police Station in the same District by the person in charge of the sheep at the time of completing the said movement.

(3.) The licence shall be in force for six days, inclusive of the day of issue, and shall be in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect. The period for which a licence shall be in force may be extended by the person granting the licence to twelve days in any case where in the opinion of such person movement within six days may be impracticable.

(4.) A copy of a licence under this Order shall be sent by the Inspector granting the same to the Local Authority of the District in which is situate the place of destination specified in the licence.

Certificates of Dipping.

8. Where sheep are dipped in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority, he shall give the owner or person in charge of the sheep, a certificate, in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.

Provisions as to Farms on borders of Scheduled Areas.

9. Where any farm or holding is situate partly within and partly without a Scheduled Area the provisions of this Order shall apply to the farm or holding and the sheep thereon as if the whole farm or holding were in the Area.

General Provisions as to Movement.

10.—(1.) Sheep, while being moved under this Order shall as far as practicable be kept separate from all other sheep, and, if moved with a licence, shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in the licence, and not elsewhere.

(2.) Sheep, while being moved under this Order, shall not be subject to Regulations made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board relating to Sheep-Scab.

(3.) An Inspector of a Local Authority may by licence authorise the temporary detention of sheep, which are being moved with a movement licence under this Order, at any premises in the district of that Local Authority, and if necessary alter the period for which the movement licence is available to a total period not exceeding twelve days, inclusive of the day of issue. A copy of any detention licence under this clause shall be sent by the Inspector granting the same to the Local Authority of the District in which is situate the place of destination specified in the movement licence. Sheep detained under this clause shall as far as practicable be kept separate from sheep not being moved under this Order.

Provision for Movement through Scheduled Area.

11. For the purposes of this Order, sheep shall not be deemed to be moved out of a Scheduled Area in any case where they are moved through such Area by railway from a place outside such Area to another place outside such Area without unnecessary delay and without the sheep being untrucked within such Area.

Provision for Movement of Irish Sheep through Scheduled Area.

12. Sheep landed from Ireland in a Scheduled Area shall not for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be moved out of such Area, if they are consigned from Ireland to a place of destination outside the Scheduled Area, but sheep so landed shall be moved from the landing-place forthwith by the most direct route to the nearest available railway station from which the sheep can be moved to the place of destination to which they are so consigned, and forthwith moved by railway out of the Scheduled Area.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

13.—(1.) Any person in charge of a sheep being moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Any person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

14. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

15.—(1.) If a sheep is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the sheep, and the person in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any person, with a view unlawfully to evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark painted or stamped on any sheep, as required by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the sheep, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of a sheep being moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If any person fails to deliver up or send a licence, as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a sheep is not isolated as required by this Order, the owner of the sheep, and the person in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where the sheep is detained, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

16. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Efficient sheep-dip” means a sheep-dip approved by the Board for sheep-scab, or purporting to be so approved:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

17.—(1.) The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked subject to Article 12 (*Effect of Revocation of Orders and Regulations*) of the Animals (Transit and General) Amendment Order of 1904.

(2.) Where part only of a market, fair, or saleyard has been authorised by licence to be used for the purposes of the revoked Orders or either of them the licence shall cease to operate. Any other licence issued under such Orders or either of them shall have effect as if it were issued under this Order.

Short Title.

18. This Order may be cited as the SHEEP-SCAB (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1906.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this thirteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Articles 5 and 8.)

Certificate as to Dipping of Sheep.

CERTIFICATE OF
DIPPING.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP-SCAB.

No.

No. .

Number and description of sheep dipped.

Marks or brands on sheep.

Place and premises where sheep were dipped.

Name of owner of sheep.

Description of dip.

(Signed)

(Dated)

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person giving the Certificate.

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority of the [county] of , do hereby certify that the undermentioned sheep were this day thoroughly dipped in an efficient sheep-dip in my presence and to my satisfaction.

Number and description of sheep.	Marks or brands on sheep.	Name or description of place and premises where sheep were dipped.	Name of owner of sheep.	Description of dip.

(Signed)

Dated

19 .

FORM B.

(Article 5.)

Declaration by Owner of Sheep or his Agent.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP-SCAB.

I, of , in the [county] of , do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare :—

(a) that I am the owner of [or, the agent authorised in writing for this purpose by , the owner of,] the undermentioned sheep ;

(b) that the certificate of dipping numbered and signed by relates to each sheep ; and

*Sheep-Scab (Regulation of Movement) Order
of 1906.*

(c) that since the dipping so certified the sheep have been kept separate from other sheep not so dipped ; and have not been exposed in any market, fair, saleyard or exhibition.

Number and description of sheep to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises from which sheep are to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises to which sheep are to be moved.	Name and address of any person to whom sheep are consigned.

(Signed)

Dated

, 19 .

FORM C.

(Article 7.)

Movement Licence.

**SHEEP-SCAB
MOVEMENT
LICENCE.**

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP-SCAB.

No. .

No.

Licence granted
on certificate of

and declaration of

Name and address
of owner of sheep.

Number and de-
scription of sheep.

Place and premises
from which the
sheep are to be
moved.

Place and premises
to which the sheep
are to be moved.

Name and address
of consignee (if any).

(Signed)

(Dated)

This counterfoil is
to be retained by the
person granting the
Licence.

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority of the [county] of , do by this Licence authorise the movement of the undermentioned sheep to the undermentioned place of destination.

Name and address of owner of sheep to be moved.	Number and description of sheep.	Name or description of place and premises from which sheep are to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises to which sheep are to be moved.	Name and address of any person to whom sheep are consigned.

This Licence is available for six days, inclusive of the day of issue, and no longer.

(Signed)

Dated

19 .

Sheep-Scab (Regulation of Movement) Order 261
of 1906.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.		Short Title.
6881	1905. 27 January	...	Sheep-Scab (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1905.
6917	13 May	Sheep-Scab (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1905 (No. 2).

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

THE SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1908.

(7447.)

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(7447.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 23RD APRIL 1908.)

SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1908.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having in his possession or under his charge a diseased or suspected pig, *i.e.*, a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever, shall with all practicable speed give notice of the pig being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the pig is.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information to the Board by telegram addressed “Agrifi London.”

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority who (a) receives notice of disease under the preceding Article or (b) has reasonable ground for suspecting that swine-fever exists or has within twenty-eight days existed on any premises, shall forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of the premises on which there is or was the pig to which the notice of disease refers, or on the occupier of the premises on which he has reasonable ground for suspecting that swine-fever exists or has within twenty-eight days existed, as the case may be, and shall in such Notice specify the limits of the Swine-Fever Infected Place.

(2.) On service of such Notice the premises within the limits specified by the Notice shall become a Swine-Fever Infected Place (in this Order referred to as an Infected Place) subject to the Rules contained in Article 3 of this Order.

(3.) The limits specified in the Notice shall as far as practicable include only the sty, shed or other inclosure in which a diseased or suspected pig is, or recently has been, but movement of swine into or out of any other adjoining premises in the same occupation as the said sty, shed or other inclosure shall by reason of such Notice become subject to the Rules contained in Article 5 of this Order, except that every licence must be granted by an Inspector of the Board.

(4.) An Inspector may place a notice or mark on any sty, shed or other inclosure if in his opinion this is necessary or convenient for identification with a Notice under this Article.

(5.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall with all practicable speed send a copy of the Notice (Form A) to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., and shall also send copies of the same to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

(6.) The restrictions imposed by a Notice under this Article shall continue in force until such Notice is withdrawn by a written Notice to that effect served by or on behalf of an Inspector or officer of the Board on the occupier of the Infected Place.

(7.) The limits of an Infected Place may at any time be altered by an Inspector or officer of the Board by Notice in writing served on the occupier of the Infected Place.

Rules for Infected Place.

3.—Rule 1. Swine shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a licence granted by an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Rule 2. Any carcase of a pig may be removed from an Infected Place if the carcase is intended to be used for the food of man and has been dressed for that purpose, and is not the carcase of a diseased or suspected pig or of a pig slaughtered under the Act of 1894, but the person who removes a carcase shall forthwith notify to an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District the fact of such removal, the place to which it was removed, and the name and address of any person to whom it was consigned. Subject to this provision carcases of swine shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority. The stomach and intestines of a pig shall not be removed

from an Infected Place except by an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority for examination or destruction.

Rule 3. Litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 4. No person (except the person tending the pig) shall, unless authorised by an Inspector or officer of the Board, or an Inspector of the Local Authority, enter any sty, shed or other inclosure, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected pig is or has recently been kept.

Rule 5. Every person upon leaving any such sty, shed or other inclosure shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and his boots with a solution of carbolic acid or other suitable disinfectant.

Rule 6. A person tending a diseased or suspected pig shall not tend any pig not diseased or suspected.

Provision for placing Premises under Movement Restrictions.

4.—(1.) For the purpose of preventing the spread of disease an Inspector of the Local Authority may serve a Notice (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of any premises defined in the Notice on which he has reason to believe that there is, or recently has been, either a diseased or suspected pig, or a pig which has been exposed to infection, or the dung of a diseased or suspected pig, or some other possible source of infection, and thereupon movement of swine into or out of such premises shall by reason of such Notice become subject to the Rules contained in Article 5 of this Order.

(2.) A Notice under this Article may be served on the occupier of any premises immediately after the withdrawal of a Notice (Form A) declaring part thereof to be an Infected Place.

(3.) The restrictions imposed by a Notice under this Article shall remain in force until such Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice (Form C) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board and served on the occupier of the premises.

(4.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Rules affecting Premises under Movement Restrictions.

5. The following Rules shall apply to all premises on which movement of swine is restricted under the preceding Articles of this Order, but subject to the provision of Article 2 (3) as to granting of licences.

Rule 1. Swine shall not be moved out of the premises except on the following conditions :

- (a.) The movement must be authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board ;
- (b.) The movement must be direct to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse and not elsewhere, and the bacon factory or slaughterhouse shall be specified in the licence ;
- (c.) The swine shall before movement be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine, thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long ;
- (d.) During the movement the swine shall, except while being moved by railway or vessel, be moved in a float, van or cart, and shall not be permitted to come in contact with swine not marked in manner prescribed by this Article ;
- (e.) The swine shall after their arrival at the bacon factory or slaughterhouse be there detained until they are slaughtered ;
- (f.) The licence shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest police station of the District by the person in charge of the swine at the time of completing the movement ;
- (g.) Swine while being moved for slaughter with a licence under this Article shall not be subject to the restrictions on movement imposed by the Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908, or any Regulations made under this Order.

Rule 2. An Inspector who grants a licence authorising movement from premises in one District to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse in another District shall forthwith send a copy of the licence to the Local Authority of the last-mentioned District.

Rule 3. The occupier of the premises shall forthwith give notice of the death or illness of any pig on the premises to an Inspector of the Local Authority, unless the cause of death or the illness is clearly not swine-

fever. The Inspector receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information to the Board by telegram addressed "Agrifi London."

Rule 4. Swine shall not be moved into the premises unless such movement is authorised by a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which such premises are situate, or of the Board, and any swine so moved shall be kept separate from other swine on the premises for a period of twenty-eight days after their arrival.

Disposal of Carcases.

6.—(1.) The carcase of any diseased or suspected pig (other than a pig slaughtered under the Act of 1894) shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) The Local Authority shall cause the carcase either to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth, or to be destroyed by burning upon the premises where the pig died or was slaughtered; or

(ii.) The Local Authority may, if authorised by licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to the premises approved for the purpose by the Board, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature or by chemical agents.

(2.) A carcase of a diseased or suspected pig shall not be buried or destroyed otherwise than by the Local Authority, or be removed from the farm or premises upon which the pig died or was slaughtered except for the purpose of being buried or destroyed by the Local Authority.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any pig that has been buried.

Cleansing and Disinfection by Inspector.

8.—(1.) An Inspector of the Local Authority may cause to be cleansed and disinfected any sty or other place which has been used for a diseased or suspected pig, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such pig, and any wood-work with which such pig has come in contact.

(2.) An Inspector of the Local Authority may cause to be cleansed and disinfected any van, cart, or other vehicle used for the carrying of a diseased or suspected pig, and any rope, net, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of such pig on land otherwise than on a railway.

(3.) An Inspector of the Local Authority may cause any dung of a diseased or suspected pig and any fodder and litter that has been in contact with or used about such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(4.) The owner, occupier and person in charge of any place, and the owner and person in charge of any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any dung, fodder, or litter, to which this Article applies shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector for the carrying out of the provisions of this Article.

(5.) An Inspector of the Local Authority may, instead of exercising the foregoing powers, serve a Notice on the occupier of any such sty or place as aforesaid or on the owner of any such utensil, pen, hurdle, van, cart, vehicle, rope, net, apparatus, dung, fodder, litter or other thing requiring him at his own expense to cleanse and disinfect any such place or thing, or to burn or destroy any such dung, fodder, or litter, and in such case he shall forthwith carry out such cleansing, disinfection, or destruction to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

(6.) The expenses of any cleansing or disinfection carried out by an Inspector of a Local Authority shall be defrayed by such Local Authority.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Lairs, &c., used for Swine.

9. Any building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place used for the temporary keeping or detention of swine prior or subsequent to their being exposed for sale in or at a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place, public or private, where swine are commonly exposed for sale, shall be cleansed and disinfected in manner prescribed by Article 13 of this Order by and at

the expense of the occupier thereof once at least in every seven days, if the place has been used for swine during such period, and also at any time forthwith upon the receipt of a Notice in writing signed by an Inspector of the Board or of the Local Authority requiring such cleansing and disinfection, provided that this Article shall only extend and apply to the parts of a building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place with which a pig or its droppings have come in contact.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Pig-Dealers' Premises.

10. The provisions of the preceding Article shall also apply to any building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place occupied by a pig-dealer, and used by him for the keeping or detention of swine in connection with his trade or business of a pig-dealer.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Vehicles used in connection with Pig-Dealing.

11. The floor of any van, cart, or other vehicle used in connection with the trade or business of a pig-dealer for the conveyance of swine along any highway or thoroughfare and all other parts thereof with which any pig or its droppings have come in contact shall be cleansed and disinfected in manner prescribed by Article 13 of this Order by and at the expense of the person using the same for such purpose as soon as practicable after such use and before being again used for such purpose, and also at any time forthwith upon the receipt of a Notice in writing signed by an Inspector of the Board or of the Local Authority requiring such cleansing and disinfection.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Crates, &c., used by Pig-Dealers for Conveyance of Swine.

12. Any crate, box, hamper, net, rope or other thing used by a pig-dealer in connection with his trade or business of a pig-dealer for the conveyance of swine along any highway or thoroughfare or on a railway shall be cleansed and disinfected in manner prescribed by Article 13 of this Order by and at the expense of the person using the same for such purpose as soon as practicable after such use and before being again used for such purpose, and also at any time forthwith upon receipt of a Notice in writing signed by an Inspector of the Board or of the Local Authority requiring such cleansing and disinfection.

Manner of Cleansing and Disinfection prescribed by this Order.

13.—(1.) Any part of a place or thing required by this Order to be cleansed and disinfected shall be cleansed and disinfected in manner following:

- (i.) The part of a place or thing shall, if the nature thereof so permit, be scraped and, where necessary, swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The part of a place or thing shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The part of a place or thing shall be thoroughly coated or washed with—
 - (a) a one per cent. (minimum) solution of chloride of lime containing not less than thirty per cent. of available chlorine; or
 - (b) a five per cent. (minimum) solution of carbolic acid (containing not less than ninety-five per cent. of actual carbolic acid), followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash; or
 - (c) a disinfectant equal in disinfective efficiency to the above-mentioned solution of carbolic acid, followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings, and the dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed under this Article shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with swine.

Powers of Local Authority in case of Default.

14.—(1.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any crate, box, hamper, net, rope, or other thing, in accordance with this Order, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for such failure, to cause such building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place, or such van, cart, or other vehicle, or such crate, box, hamper, net, rope, or other thing to be cleansed and disinfected in manner prescribed by Article 13 of this Order, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from the person in default.

(2.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any place, vehicle, or thing to which this Article applies, shall give all reasonable facilities to the Local Authority for the carrying out of the provisions of this Article.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Entry of Swine into Markets, Sales, &c.

15. A Local Authority may, with a view to securing the inspection or examination by an officer of the Local Authority of Swine entering any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, or place of exhibition within their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for such purpose, and in particular for the regulating of the mode and time of such entry, and may by subsequent Regulation alter or revoke any Regulation so made.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Keeping of Registers by Owners of Boars and by Pig Dealers.

16.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spread of swine-fever, make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) For requiring the owner of any boar used for service of sows other than his own to keep a register of the owners of sows served by the boar, the premises from and to which the sow is moved before and after the service, and the dates of service;
- (b.) For requiring every pig dealer to keep a register open to inspection by any Inspector of the Board or the Local Authority with such particulars of his purchases and sales of swine as may be prescribed by the Regulations; and
- (c.) For requiring the cleansing and disinfection in manner prescribed by Article 13 of this Order, and by the owners thereof of vans, carts, or other vehicles used for carrying swine, or of ropes, nets, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine, on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2.) Any Regulation may be altered or revoked by the Local Authority by a subsequent Regulation.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

17.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board two copies of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made or any Notice served by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Swine.

18.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a diseased or suspected pig in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b) to place a diseased or suspected pig in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where swine are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c) to send or carry or cause to be sent or carried a diseased or suspected pig on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected pig on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected pig on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that swine therein cannot in any manner come in contact with swine passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f) to graze a diseased or suspected pig on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g) to allow a diseased or suspected pig to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) This Article shall operate subject to any provisions of this Order providing for or directing the movement of swine in cases therein mentioned.

Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

19. Where in contravention of the preceding Article a diseased or suspected pig is exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with, in or on any market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place (not being a Foreign Animals Wharf or a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station), the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Swine.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized the diseased or suspected pig, and also all

swine in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, which in his opinion have been exposed to infection by contact with the diseased or suspected pig, and shall forthwith transmit information of such seizure to the Board by telegram addressed "Agrifi London."

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all swine so seized to be moved to some convenient premises for such detention and isolation as is required by this Article.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, as far as practicable, all diseased or suspected swine to be kept separate during such movement and detention from swine not diseased or suspected.

(iv.) The Inspector shall secure the detention and isolation of any diseased or suspected pig so seized by service of a Notice (Form A) on the occupier of the premises to which it is moved under this Article.

(v.) The Inspector shall secure the detention of any other pig so seized by service of a Notice (Form B) on the occupier of the premises to which it is moved under this Article.

(vi.) Any pig seized under this Article may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof either at the place where it is seized or at the nearest available slaughter-house in the District; in which latter case the pig may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered under and in accordance with the conditions (if any) of a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority, and shall be there slaughtered accordingly; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the pig is to be moved for slaughter.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Board only.)

(vii.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place shall not be declared to be an Infected Place except by the Board.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(viii.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, shall not be used or permitted to be used for swine by the Market Authority or the owner or

occupier of any such other place until that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased or suspected pig was found has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and a certificate to that effect has been given by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority.

(Reports.)

(ix.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

(Expenses.)

(x.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the swine seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Food and Water during Detention.

20. An Inspector of the Local Authority detaining a pig under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the pig, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Monthly Returns of swine remaining on premises on which existence of Swine-Fever has been confirmed.

21. The Local Authority shall cause a return to be made to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, of the number of swine remaining on premises affected by a Notice (Form A), on the last day of each month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the Notice is withdrawn.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

22.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the

Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

23. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

24. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Documents and Forms.

25. Every Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Granting of Movement Licences.

26.—(1.) A Licence shall be granted for the movement of swine under this Order only where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the licence, as the case may be, the granting of such licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the swine to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the swine or exposing the swine for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the swine are exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Offences.

27.—(1.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a pig is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or by the conditions of a licence thereunder, the person to whom the licence is granted, and the owner of the pig and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If, in contravention of this Order, a carcass is removed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is removed, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If any person with a view unlawfully to evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a pig to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If any person, with a view unlawfully to evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark placed on any pig or on any sty, shed or other inclosure for the purposes of this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(7.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the occupier of any place in or in respect of which the same is omitted shall, according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

28. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries :

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector :

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of a pig, and includes part of such a carcase, and the intestines, meat, bones, skin, offal, or other part of a pig, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

“ Police force ” and “ police area ” have the meanings assigned to them by the Police Act, 1890, or the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, as the case may be :

“ Bacon factory ” means premises in which the business of a curer of bacon is carried on :

“ Slaughterhouse ” means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered :

“ Pig Dealer ” means a person habitually engaged in the trade or business of selling swine (other than swine bred by him), but does not include a person who as auctioneer sells swine which are the property of another person.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

29. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

30.—(1.) All regulations made by a Local Authority under any Order hereby revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall have effect as if they were authorised by and made under this Order, and shall continue in force until they are revoked by the Local Authority.

Extent.

31. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

32. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of June, nineteen hundred and eight.

Short Title.

33. This Order may be cited as the SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1908.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-third day of April, nineteen hundred and eight.

(L.S.)

A. W. ANSTRUTHER,
Assistant Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORM A.

(Articles 2 and 19.)

Notice Defining Infected Place.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1908.

To *C.D.*

of

I, *A.B.*, of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of _____, hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises, that in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries under which this Notice is given the undermentioned premises are hereby declared to be a Swine-

Fever Infected Place for the purposes of the said Order. (*See Rules on back of this Notice.*)

Dated this

day of

, 19
(Signed) A.B.

Description of Infected Place stating Parish.

The restrictions imposed by this Notice remain in force until this Notice is withdrawn by a subsequent Notice.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send a copy of this Notice to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

The following Rules (1) and (2) are to be printed as Indorsement on Form A.

SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1908.

(1.) *Rules to be observed on the Swine-Fever Infected Place.*

Swine shall not be moved into or out of the Infected Place except with a licence granted by an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Any carcase of a pig may be removed from the Infected Place if it is intended to be used for the food of man and has been dressed for that purpose, and is not the carcase of a diseased or suspected pig or of a pig slaughtered under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, but the person who removes it shall forthwith notify to an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District the fact of such removal, the place to which it was removed, and the name and address of any person to whom it was consigned. Subject to this provision carcasses of swine shall not be removed from the Infected Place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority. The stomach and intestines of a pig shall not be removed from the Infected Place except by an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority for examination or destruction.

Litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from the Infected Place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

No person (except the person tending the pig) shall, unless authorised by an Inspector or officer of the Board or by an Inspector of the Local Authority, enter any sty, shed or other inclosure, being part of the Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected pig is or has recently been kept.

Every person upon leaving any such sty, shed or other inclosure shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and his boots with a solution of carbolic acid or other suitable disinfectant.

A person tending a diseased or suspected pig shall not tend any pig not diseased or suspected.

Note.—The expression " Carcase," unless the context otherwise requires, means the carcase of a pig, and includes part of such a carcase, and the intestines, meat, bones, skin, offal, or other part of a pig, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

- (2) *Rules to be observed on any other adjoining premises in the same occupation as the Infected Place.*

Swine shall not be moved out of the premises except on the following conditions :

(a) The movement must be authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Board ;

(b) The movement must be direct to a bacon-factory or slaughterhouse and not elsewhere, and the bacon-factory or slaughterhouse must be specified in the licence ;

(c) The swine shall before movement be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long ;

(d) During the movement the swine shall, except while being moved by railway or vessel, be moved in a float, van or cart, and shall not be permitted to come in contact with swine not marked in the prescribed manner ;

(e) The swine shall after their arrival at the bacon-factory or slaughterhouse be there detained until they are slaughtered ;

(f) The licence shall forthwith after completion of that movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest police station of the District by the person in charge of the swine at the time of completing the movement ;

(g) Swine while being moved for slaughter with a licence under these Rules shall not be subject to the restrictions on movement imposed by the Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908, or any regulations made under the Swine-Fever Order of 1908.

Swine shall not be moved into the premises unless such movement is authorised by a licence of an Inspector of the Board, and any swine so moved shall be kept separate from other swine on the premises for a period of twenty-eight days after their arrival.

The occupier of the premises shall forthwith give notice of the death or illness of any pig on the premises to an Inspector of the Local Authority, unless the cause of death or the illness is clearly not swine-fever.

FORM B.

(Articles 4 and 19.)

Notice placing Premises under Movement Restrictions.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1908.

To C.D.

of

I, A.B., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of _____, hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises that, in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries under which this Notice is issued, movement of swine into or out of the undermentioned premises becomes subject to the Rules printed on the back of this Notice.

Dated this _____

day of _____

, 19 _____

(Signed) A.B.

Description of premises under Movement Restrictions stating Parish.

The restrictions imposed by this Notice remain in force until this Notice is withdrawn by a subsequent Notice.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

To be printed as Indorsement on Form B.

SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1908.

Rules.

Swine shall not be moved out of the premises except on the following conditions :

(a) The movement must be authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board ;

(b) The movement must be direct to a bacon-factory or slaughterhouse and not elsewhere and the bacon-factory or slaughterhouse must be specified in the licence ;

(c) The swine shall before movement be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long ;

(d) During the movement the swine shall, except while being moved by railway or vessel, be moved in a float, van or cart, and shall not be permitted to come in contact with swine not marked in the prescribed manner ;

(e) The swine shall after their arrival at the bacon-factory or slaughterhouse be there detained until they are slaughtered ;

(f) The licence shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest police station of the District by the person in charge of the swine at the time of completing the movement ;

(g) Swine while being moved for slaughter with a licence under these Rules shall not be subject to any restrictions on movement imposed by the swine-fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908, or any Regulations made under the Swine-Fever Order of 1908.

Swine shall not be moved into the premises unless such movement is authorised by a licence of an Inspector of the Local authority of the District in which such premises are situate or of the Board, and any swine so moved shall be kept separate from other swine on the premises for a period of twenty-eight days after their arrival.

The occupier of the premises shall forthwith give notice of the death or illness of any pig on the premises to an Inspector of the Local Authority, unless the cause of death or the illness is clearly not swine-fever.

FORM C.

(Article 4.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form B.).

Diseases of Animals Acts.

SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1908.

To C.D.

of

I, A.B.

, of

, being

an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of

, hereby withdraw, as from this

day of

, 19 the Notice signed by

and served

Swine-Fever Order of 1908.

upon you on the day of , 19 , relating to
 premises in your occupation at .
 Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed) *A.B.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

(Article 29.)

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5193	1894. 10 July ...	The Swine-Fever Order of 1894.
6339	1901. 28 August...	The Swine-Fever Order of 1901.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
 For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
 the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

THE SWINE-FEVER (REGULATION OF
MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1908.

(7448.)

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- SCHEDULES.
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(7448.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 23rd April 1908.)

SWINE-FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT)
ORDER OF 1908.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Application of Order.

1.—(1.) In this Order “Scheduled Area” means an Area to which Part I. of this Order is applied by this or any subsequent Order of the Board, and “Infected Area” means an area declared by Order of the Board to be a Swine-Fever Infected Area.

(2.) An Area declared by Order of the Board to be a Swine-Fever Infected Area shall not by reason of such declaration cease to form part of any Scheduled Area.

PART I.—SCHEDULED AREAS.

Restriction on Movement into Scheduled Area.

2. Swine shall not be moved into a Scheduled Area except in accordance with the provisions of this Order authorising such movement.

Provision for Movement with Licence.

3.—(1.) Swine may be moved to premises in a Scheduled Area from premises outside that Area if accompanied by a licence (Form A) authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the place of destination specified in the licence is situate.

(2.) Before a licence is granted by an Inspector under this Article, the owner of the swine, or his agent authorised in writing for this purpose, shall sign, and deliver or send by post to the Inspector, a declaration (Form B) countersigned as hereinafter provided.

(3.) The declaration shall not be effective until it is countersigned by a police officer of the District where the swine are, who, before countersigning the declaration, shall, so far as is practicable, satisfy himself as to the correctness of the statements contained therein.

(4.) The declaration shall be retained by the Inspector granting the licence thereon.

Detention and Isolation after Arrival at Destination.

4.—(1.) Swine moved with a licence under the preceding Article shall not, for a period of twenty-eight days after arrival at the place of destination specified in the licence, be moved from such place of destination, except as hereinafter provided.

(2.) Where swine are moved with a licence under the preceding Article to a market, fairground or saleyard, specified in the licence, the swine shall be moved from such premises only if accompanied by a licence (Form C) authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the market, fairground or saleyard is situate and only to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse specified in the licence, where the swine shall be detained until they are slaughtered, or to the premises from which the swine were moved to the market, fairground or saleyard. In the latter case the swine shall not, for a period of twenty-eight days after their arrival at the premises, be moved therefrom except as hereinafter provided.

(3.) Swine required by this Article to be detained for a period of twenty-eight days may be moved before the expiration of that period to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse in the same Scheduled Area if such movement is authorised by a licence (Form C) granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the swine are detained, and the swine are accompanied by the licence.

(4.) Swine, while detained under this Article, shall be kept separate from all other swine.

Movement into Scheduled Area for Immediate Slaughter.

5.—(1.) Swine may also be moved to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse in a Scheduled Area, or to any lairs, market, or sale yard in a Scheduled Area specially authorised to be used for such purpose by the Local Authority of the District, from premises outside that Area if accompanied by a licence (Form D) authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of

the District in which the premises from which the swine are to be moved are situate, and subject to the following conditions, namely:

- (i.) The swine shall be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long;
- (ii.) During the movement the swine shall, except while being moved by railway or vessel, be conveyed in a float, cart, or van, and the swine shall not be permitted to come in contact with swine not marked in manner prescribed by this Article;
- (iii.) Swine moved under this Article to any lairs, market, or saleyard shall be moved therefrom only if accompanied by a licence (Form D) authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the lairs, market, or saleyard are situate and only to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse specified in the licence, and such movement shall be subject to the conditions of this Article as to marking and movement; and
- (iv.) Swine moved under this Article to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse shall be there detained until they are slaughtered:
- (v.) A copy of every special authorisation for the use of any lairs, market, or saleyard shall forthwith be sent to the Board by the Local Authority granting the authorisation.

(2.) Before a licence (other than a licence authorising movement from any lairs, market, or saleyard) is granted by an Inspector under this Article the owner of the swine, or his agent authorised in writing for this purpose, shall sign, and deliver or send by post to the Inspector, a declaration (Form E) which shall be retained by the Inspector.

(3.) If any swine, other than swine moved under this Article into a Scheduled Area, are moved into any lairs, market, or saleyard while such premises are being used for the purposes of this Article, those swine shall be subject to the same restrictions as regards licences, marking, and movement, as swine moved under this Article into a Scheduled Area to such premises.

(4.) For the purposes of this Article the expressions "market" and "saleyard" shall include "part of a market" and "part of a saleyard."

(5.) In the case of swine consigned from Ireland to any bacon factory, slaughterhouse, lairs, market, or sale-yard in a Scheduled Area, the licence authorising such movement required by this Article shall be a licence signed by an Inspector or other officer duly authorised in that behalf by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Lairs, Markets, and Saleyards.

6.—(1.) Any lairs, market, or saleyard used for the purposes of the preceding Article, shall, as soon as practicable after being used for such purposes, and before being again so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The premises shall be thoroughly scraped or swept, and such parts thereof as permit of the same being effectually cleansed by washing shall be so cleansed; and after such cleansing the premises shall be disinfected in manner prescribed by this Article.
- (ii.) All pens, hurdles, and fittings used in connection with the market or sale shall, as soon as practicable after being used for such purpose, and before being again so used, be cleansed by scraping and washing, and after such cleansing shall be disinfected in manner prescribed by this Article.
- (iii.) Any premises or thing required to be disinfected shall be thoroughly coated or washed with—
 - (a) a one per cent. (minimum) solution of chloride of lime containing not less than thirty per cent. of available chlorine; or
 - (b) a five per cent. (minimum) solution of carbolic acid (containing not less than ninety-five per cent. of actual carbolic acid), followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash; or
 - (c) a disinfectant equal in disinfective efficiency to the above-mentioned solution of carbolic acid, followed by a thorough sprinkling with lime-wash.
- (iv.) The scrapings and sweepings shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2.) The cleansing and disinfection required by this Article shall, in the case of any lairs, market, or sale-yard in the occupation of any person, be carried out by that person, and in any other case be carried out by the Local Authority of the District.

(3.) The Board may by licence modify the requirements of this Article in respect of any lairs, market, or saleyard.

Provision for Movement through Area.

7.—(1.) For the purposes of this Order, swine shall not be deemed to be moved into a Scheduled Area in any case where they are moved through the Scheduled Area by railway from a place outside the Scheduled Area to another place outside the Scheduled Area without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked within the Scheduled Area.

(2.) Swine shall not be deemed to be moved into a Scheduled Area, or along, over, or across a highway or thoroughfare in an Infected Area, where they are so moved for the sole purpose of transit to a place of destination outside that Area, provided that the movement is in accordance with the following conditions:—

- (i.) During the movement the swine shall, except while being moved by railway or vessel, be conveyed in a float, cart, or van.
- (ii.) The swine shall not within the Area be removed from the float, van, or cart except for transit by railway or shipment, or be permitted to come in contact with other swine.
- (iii.) Where the movement is partly by railway or vessel and partly by road, the railway station or place of shipment at which the swine are to be removed from the float, cart, or van shall be specified in the licence, and the licence shall be available for transit by railway or vessel from such station or place only.
- (iv.) The swine shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay.
- (v.) The swine shall be accompanied by the licence (if any) authorising the movement granted under the preceding Articles of this Order, or if the movement is such that no such licence is required the swine shall be accompanied by a licence (Form F) authorising the movement which may be granted under this Article by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the railway station or place of shipment specified in the licence is situate, or if the movement is not to a railway station or place of shipment then by an Inspector of the District through which the swine enter the Area. In the case of movement from premises in an Infected Area, the licence shall only be granted on a Declaration (Form B).

*Provision for Movement of Irish Swine through
Scheduled Area.*

8. Swine landed from Ireland at a port or place in a Scheduled Area shall not for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be moved into such Area, if they are consigned from Ireland to a place of destination outside the Scheduled Area, but swine so landed shall be moved from the landing-place forthwith by the most direct route to the nearest available railway station from which the swine can be moved to the place of destination to which they are so consigned, and forthwith moved by railway out of the Scheduled Area.

PART II.—INFECTED AREAS.

Regulation of Sales in Infected Area.

9. No market, fair or sale of swine shall be held in an Infected Area except a market or sale held in a market or saleyard specially authorised under Article 5 of this Order or a sale held in accordance with the following conditions:

- (i.) All the swine exposed at the sale must have been on the premises where the sale is held for a continuous period of twenty-eight days immediately before the date of the sale; and no pig must have been moved on to those premises within such period, except swine moved temporarily therefrom for purposes of exhibition or moved for breeding, and the swine exposed at the sale must not within the said period have been in contact with any pig so moved on to the premises within such period;
- (ii.) The swine must not be affected with swine-fever or have been exposed to the infection of swine-fever during the said period; and
- (iii.) The sale must not be held in a Swine-Fever Infected Place, and the movement of the swine must not have been prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board.

Restriction on Movement of Swine in Infected Area.

10. Swine shall not be moved along, over, or across a highway or thoroughfare in an Infected Area, whether in a vehicle or not, for the purpose of movement to premises in the Area or outside the Area, unless they are accompanied by a licence authorising movement to such premises granted under this Order.

Movement of Swine with Licence.

11.—(1.) A licence obtained under Part I. of this Order authorising movement of swine shall be a sufficient authority under this Order for such movement along, over, or across a highway or thoroughfare in an Infected Area as is necessary for the movement authorised by the licence.

(2.) Where the proposed movement is not affected by Part I. of this Order a licence authorising the movement may be granted under and in accordance with one of the following provisions of this Article:—

- (i.) A licence (Form A) may be granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the place of destination specified in the licence is situate. If the movement is from premises in an Infected Area, but not otherwise, the provisions of paragraphs (2) to (4) of Article 3 shall apply as if repeated in this Article. The provisions of Article 4 shall apply with the necessary adaptations to swine moved with a licence under this provision.
- (ii.) A licence (Form D) may be granted on a Declaration (Form E) authorising movement of swine from premises, whether in an Infected Area or not, to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse, or to any lairs, market or saleyard specially authorised by the Local Authority of the District under Article 5 of this Order. This licence shall be granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the premises are from which the swine are to be moved. Movement with a licence under this provision shall be subject to the conditions contained in Article 5, and the provisions of that Article shall apply accordingly, with the necessary adaptations, to swine moved with a licence under this Article.
- (iii.) A licence (Form F) may be granted on a Declaration (Form B) authorising movement of swine from premises in an Infected Area to the nearest available railway station for the purpose of transit to a place of destination which is not in a Scheduled Area. The licence under this provision shall be granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the railway station specified in the licence is situate.

(3.) A licence (Form A) granted under this Article, if expressly granted for the movement of swine for breeding purposes from any premises in an Infected Area to any other premises in that Infected Area, shall be available as a licence under this Order for the movement of the

swine by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay back to the premises from which they were moved under the licence: Provided that such movement shall take place within the six days or less period during which the licence is available.

(4.) A licence granted under this Article for movement from any premises for breeding purposes may be so granted without the prescribed declaration in any case in which the Inspector granting the same is satisfied that the pig since it was last returned to those premises after movement for breeding purposes has been kept separate from all other swine.

Straying of Swine on Highways.

12. No pig shall be allowed to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof in an Infected Area.

Movement of Swine landed from Ireland in Infected Area.

13. Swine landed from Ireland at a port or place in an Infected Area may be moved free from any restrictions imposed by this Order from the landing-place forthwith by the most direct route to the nearest available railway station from which the swine can be moved to their place of destination.

PART III.—GENERAL.

Movement for Shipment.

14. Swine may be moved from premises in an Infected Area or Scheduled Area to any vessel for shipment, or to any premises in Great Britain for detention until shipment and thence to a vessel, if the swine during such movement are accompanied by a licence (Form F) authorising such movement, which may be granted on a Declaration (Form B) by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the premises are from which the swine are to be moved, but only if in his opinion the granting thereof is necessary or expedient.

Provision for Movement to and from Exhibitions.

15.—(1.) The restrictions on movement of swine imposed by this Order shall not apply to the movement of swine to any exhibition not in an Infected Area, which is held with a licence of the Local Authority of the District, or from any such exhibition to a place of destina-

tion in Great Britain, if the swine are accompanied by a licence (Form F) authorising such movement granted under this Article.

(2.) In the case of movement to the exhibition the licence shall be one granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which such exhibition is held or by some person specially authorised by the said Local Authority, and in the case of movement from the exhibition the licence shall be one granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the place of destination is situate, and such place shall be specified in the licence.

Copies of Movement Licences to be sent to Local Authority of Place of Destination.

16. A copy of a licence which authorises movement of swine to premises in a District other than the District for which the person granting the licence acts as Inspector shall forthwith be sent by the Inspector to the Local Authority of the District in which the place of destination specified in the licence is situate.

Licences after Completion of Movement.

17.—(1.) Where swine are moved with a licence under this Order to any market, fair, saleyard, exhibition, or lairs, the licence shall be delivered up in exchange for the licence for movement of the swine from such premises.

(2.) Where swine are moved with a licence under this Order to any premises other than a market, fair, saleyard, exhibition, or lairs, the licence shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest Police Station in the same District by the person in charge of the swine at the time of completing the said movement.

General Provisions as to Movement.

18.—(1.) Swine, while being moved under this Order, shall so far as is practicable be kept separate from all swine which are not being so moved, and shall be moved from the premises from which they are by the licence authorised to be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in the licence, and not elsewhere.

(2.) No licence granted under this Order shall have the effect of authorising movement of swine which are in a Swine-Fever Infected Place or of swine the movement

of which is prohibited by notice served by an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board under any Order of the Board.

Provisions as to Local Regulations.

19. Regulations made by the Local Authority of any District comprised in a Scheduled Area as to movement into or within their District shall not apply to any movement of swine authorised by a licence under this Order.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

20.—(1.) Any person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Any person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

21. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Duration of Movement Licences.

22. Movement licences granted under this Order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be available only for six days including the day of the date thereof or such less time as may be specified in the licence.

Granting of Movement Licences.

23.—(1.) A movement licence granted under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the swine to be moved, or by his agent, or by the consignee of the swine, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughterhouse from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

(2.) A movement licence shall not be granted by an Inspector if, in his opinion, it is undesirable to grant it.

Forms.

24. Declarations and Licences required or authorised by this Order shall be in the Forms set forth in the first Schedule hereto or to the like effect.

Offences.

25.—(1.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If any person fails to deliver up or send a licence, as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a pig is not isolated as required by this Order, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where the pig is detained, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If any person, with a view unlawfully to evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark painted on any pig for the purposes of this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If any person in contravention of this Order allows a pig to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(7.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfecting in contravention of this Order, the occupier of any place in or in respect of which the same is omitted shall, according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

26. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Bacon factory” means premises in which the business of a curer of bacon is carried on:

“Slaughterhouse” means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered:

“Person” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

27. From and after the commencement of this Order the Orders described in the Second Schedule hereto are hereby revoked: Provided that every Scheduled Area to which the Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1903 applies at the date of the revocation shall thereupon become a Scheduled Area for the purposes of this Order, and any Area which at the date of such revocation is a Swine-Fever Infected Area, shall thereupon become an Infected Area for the purposes of this Order, and any licence of the Board modifying the requirements of Article 6 of the Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1903 shall modify the requirements of Article 6 of this Order.

Commencement.

28. The Order shall come into operation on the first day of June, nineteen hundred and eight.

Short Title.

29. This Order may be cited as the SWINE-FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1908.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-third day of April, nineteen hundred and eight.

(L.S.)

A. W. ANSTRUTHER,
Assistant Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Articles 3 and 11.)

SWINE-FEVER
(REGULATION OF
MOVEMENT) ORDER
OF 1908.

*Movement Licence for
use under Articles
3 and 11.*

** Here add,
" Movement for
breeding purposes,"
if the Licence is
granted for such pur-
poses; the addition
to be initialed by the
person granting the
Licence.*

Licence No.

Licence [granted
on the Declaration
of]
for movement of
swine from

to

Name and address
of Licensee

Number of swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated) 19 .

This Licence is
available for *Six*
days.

This counterfoil is
to be retained by
the person granting
the Licence.

A copy of this
Licence must forth-
with be sent to the
Local Authority of
the District in which
is situate the place
to which the swine
are to be moved, if
Inspector does not
act for that District.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SWINE-FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT)
ORDER OF 1908.

Movement Licence for use under Articles 3 and 11.

*

No. .

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the
Local Authority of the [county] of
do hereby license movement of the undermentioned
swine from the premises described in Column III
to the place of destination specified in Column IV.

COLUMN I.	COLUMN II.	COLUMN III.	COLUMN IV.
Name and address of person to whom this Licence is granted.	Number and description of swine to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises from which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Name or description of place and premises to which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

This Licence is available for *Six* days, including
the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

If this Licence is expressly granted for move-
ment for breeding purposes it is available for the
double movement, namely,—from the premises
described in Column III to the premises described
in Column IV and back to the premises described
in Column III: Provided that both movements
must take place within the time during which this
Licence is available, and both premises must be in
the same Swine-Fever Infected Area.

This Licence does not authorise movement of
swine which are in a Swine-Fever Infected Place
or of swine the movement of which is prohibited
by notice given by an Inspector of a Local
Authority or of the Board of Agriculture and
Fisheries under any Order of the Board.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed) _____

— [Read the Notice on back of this Licence.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Licence (Form A).

The Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908 contains provisions to the following effect—

The swine must be accompanied by this Licence, and be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay. The swine must be moved to the place of destination specified in this Licence and not elsewhere.

The movement of the swine is not subject to any Regulation made by a Local Authority of any District in a Swine-Fever Scheduled Area for prohibiting or regulating the movement of swine.

The swine must not, for a period of twenty-eight days after arrival at the place of destination specified herein, be moved therefrom, except as provided by the Order. The swine, while so detained, must be kept separate from all other swine. This does not apply to movement within an Infected Area for purposes of breeding.

Where the swine are moved with this Licence to a market, fair or sale-yard, the swine may be moved from such premises only if accompanied by a Licence authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the market, fair or saleyard, is situate and only to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse specified in the Licence, where the swine after their arrival shall be detained until they are slaughtered, or to the premises from which the swine were moved to the market, fair or saleyard. In the latter case the Order requires detention and isolation of the swine.

Where the swine are moved with this Licence to any market, fair, sale-yard, exhibition, or lairs, the Licence must be delivered up in exchange for the Licence for movement of the swine from such premises.

Where the swine are moved with this Licence to any premises other than a market, fair, saleyard, exhibition, or lairs, the Licence must forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest Police Station in the same District by the person in charge of the swine at the time of completing the said movement.

This Licence is not available if it is granted by the owner of the swine to be moved, or by his agent, or by the consignee of the swine, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughterhouse from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Caution.—Persons acting without a Licence where a Licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the Licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a Licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a Licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offence with respect to a Licence, are liable, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

FORM B.

(Articles 3, 7, 11, and 14.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SWINE-FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1908.

Declaration for use in case of Movement of Swine not Marked for Slaughter.

I, *A.B.* of _____, in the [county] of _____,
do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare—

(*a.*) that I am the owner of [*or the agent authorised in writing for this purpose by A.B. the owner of*] the undermentioned swine ;

298 *Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908.*

* *Strike out (b.) if movement is from premises in an Infected Area.*

†Strike out (b b.) if movement is from premises not in an Infected Area.

‡ Strike out words in italics if no pig has been moved on within the 28 days.

§ *Strike out*
(e.) *if the*
movement is
not for breed-
ing purposes

(b.) *that the swine to be moved have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a continuous period of twenty-eight days immediately before the date of this Declaration, and during such period have not been in contact with any pig that has been moved on to those premises within such period ;

(b b.) †that the swine to be moved have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a continuous period of twenty-eight days immediately before the date of this Declaration ; that no pig has been moved on to those premises within such period ‡except swine moved temporarily therefrom for purposes of exhibition or moved for breeding ; and that the swine to be moved have not within the said period been in contact with any pig so moved on to the premises within such period ;

(e.) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever ; and

(d.) that the swine are not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place and their movement is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector or Officer of a Local Authority or of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries given under any Order of the Board.

(e.) § that the swine are to be moved for breeding purposes, and for no other purpose.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

(Signed) _____

Number and description of swine to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises from which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Place of destination, stating name or description of place and premises to which swine are to be moved, and stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

Note.—This Declaration is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

SWINE-FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1908.

Counterfoil to be printed at foot of Declaration and to be retained by the Police Officer of the District where the swine are who countersigns the Declaration as required by the Order.

Date of Declaration.	Name and address of person making Declaration. If an agent, add name and address of owner.	Number and description of swine to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises from which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Place of destination, stating name or description of place and premises to which swine are to be moved, and stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

FORM C.

(Article 4.)

SWINE-FEVER
(REGULATION OF
MOVEMENT) ORDER
OF 1908.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SWINE-FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT)
ORDER OF 1908.

*Movement Licence
for use under
Article 4.*

Movement Licence for use under Article 4.

Licence No.

No. .

Licence granted
for movement of
swine from

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the
Local Authority of the [county] of ,
do hereby license movement of the undermentioned
swine from the premises described in Column III
to the place of destination specified in Column IV.

to

Name and address
of Licensee

Number of swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated) 19 .

This Licence is
available for *Six*
days.

This counterfoil is
to be retained by the
person granting the
Licence.

A copy of this Li-
cence must forth-
with be sent to the
Local Authority of
the District in which
is situate the place
to which the swine
are to be moved, if
Inspector does not
act for that District.

COLUMN I.	COLUMN II.	COLUMN III.	COLUMN IV.
Name and address of person to whom this Licence is granted.	Number and description of swine to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises from which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Name or description of place and premises to which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

This Licence is available for *Six* days, including
the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

This Licence must forthwith after completion of
the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to,
the nearest Police Station in the same District by
the person in charge of the swine at the time of
completing the said movement.

Swine moved under this Licence are subject to
detention at the place of destination as provided
by the Order.

(Signed) _____

Dated this day of 19 .

300 Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908.

FORM D.

(Articles 5 and 11.)

SWINE FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1908.

*Movement Licence
for Swine required
to be marked for
Slaughter.*

Licence No. .

Licence [granted
on the Declaration
of

] for movement of
swine from

to

Name and address
of Licensee

Number of swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated) 19 .

This Licence is
available for *Six*
days.

This counterfoil is
to be retained by the
person granting the
Licence.

A copy of this
Licence must forth-
with be sent to the
Local Authority of
the District in which
is situate the place
to which the swine
are to be moved, if
Inspector does not
act for that District.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SWINE-FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1908.

*Movement Licence for Swine required to be marked
for Slaughter.*

No. .

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the
Local Authority of the [county] of
, do hereby license movement of the
undermentioned swine from the premises described
in Column III to the place of destination specified
in Column IV.

COLUMN I.	COLUMN II.	COLUMN III.	COLUMN IV.
Name and address of person to whom this Licence is granted.	Number and description of swine to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises from which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Name or description of place and premises to which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

This Licence is available for *Six* days, including
the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

This Licence does not authorise movement of
swine which are in a Swine-Fever Infected Place
or of swine the movement of which is prohibited
by notice given by an Inspector of a Local
Authority or of the Board of Agriculture and
Fisheries under any Order of the Board.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed) _____

[Read the Notice on back of this Licence.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Licence (Form D).

The Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908 in relation to the movement of swine marked for slaughter provides, in effect, as follows :—

The swine must be accompanied by this Licence, and be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay. The swine must be moved to the place of destination specified in this Licence and not elsewhere.

The movement of the swine is not subject to any Regulation made by a Local Authority for prohibiting or regulating the movement of swine.

The swine shall be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.

During the movement the swine must, except while being moved by railway or vessel, be conveyed in a float, cart or van, and the swine must not be permitted to come in contact with swine not so marked.

The swine can be moved from the market, saleyard or lairs only to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse.

The swine, after their arrival at the bacon factory or slaughterhouse specified in this Licence, must be there detained until they are slaughtered.

Where the swine are moved with this Licence to any market, saleyard or lairs, the Licence must be delivered up in exchange for the Licence for movement of the swine from such premises.

Where swine are moved with a Licence to any premises other than a market, saleyard, or lairs, the Licence must forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest Police Station in the same District by the person in charge of the swine at the time of completing the said movement.

This Licence is not available if it is granted by the owner of the swine to be moved, or by his agent, or by the consignee of the swine, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughterhouse from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Caution.—Persons acting without a Licence where a Licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the Licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a Licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a Licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offence with respect to a Licence, are liable, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

FORM E.

(Articles 5 and 11.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SWINE-FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1908.

Declaration for use in case of Movement of Swine marked for Slaughter.

I, A.B. of _____, in the [county] of _____, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare—

(a.) that I am the owner of [or the agent authorised in writing for this purpose by A.B. the owner of] the undermentioned swine ;

302 *Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908.*

- (b.) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever during the last twenty-eight days ; and
- (c.) that the swine are not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place, and that the movement of the swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries given under any Order of the Board.

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed)_____

Number and description of swine to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises from which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Place of destination, stating name or description of place and premises to which swine are to be moved, and stating District of Local Authority in which situate

Note —This Declaration is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

FORM F.

(Articles 7, 11, 14, and 15.)

SWINE-FEVER
(REGULATION OF
MOVEMENT) ORDER
OF 1908.

*Movement Licence
for use under Ar-
ticles 7, 11, 14, and
15.*

Licence No. .

Licence [granted
on the declaration
of

] for movement of
swine from

to

Name and address
of Licensee

Number of swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated) 19 .

This Licence is
available for *Six*
days.

This counterfoil is
to be retained by the
person granting the
Licence.

A copy of this
Licence must forth-
with be sent to the
Local Authority of
the District in which
is situate the place
to which the swine
are to be moved, if
Inspector does not
act for that District.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SWINE-FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT)
ORDER OF 1908.

*Movement Licence for use under Articles 7, 11, 14,
and 15.*

No. . .

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the
Local Authority of the [county] of
do hereby license movement of the undermentioned
swine from the premises described in Column III
to the place of destination specified in Column IV.

COLUMN I.	COLUMN II.	COLUMN III.	COLUMN IV.
Name and address of person to whom this Licence is granted.	Number and description of swine to be moved.	Name or description of place and premises from which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Name or description of place and premises to which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

This Licence is available for *Six* days, including
the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

This Licence does not authorise movement of
swine which are in a Swine-Fever Infected Place,
or of swine the movement of which is prohibited
by notice given by an Inspector of a Local
Authority or of the Beard of Agriculture and
Fisheries under any Order of the Board.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed)_____

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

(Article 27.)

No.	Date.	Short Title.
6526	1902. 20 September	The Swine-Fever (Infected Areas) Order of 1902.
6734	1903. 2 September	The Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1903.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

SWINE-FEVER (MOVEMENT FROM IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1904.

(6866.)

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-

(6866.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 22nd November 1904.)

SWINE-FEVER (MOVEMENT FROM IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1904.*

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Restriction on Landing of Irish Swine.

1. Swine brought from Ireland shall not be landed in Great Britain except in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Special Provision for Landing for Immediate Slaughter.

2.—(1.) Swine brought from Ireland may be landed in Great Britain for the purpose of movement to a particular bacon factory or slaughterhouse, or to any particular

* This Order is modified by the Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland) Order of 1906, *see* page 311.

lairs, market, or saleyard specially authorised to be used for such purpose by the Local Authority of the district, if accompanied by a licence authorising such landing and movement granted by an Inspector or other officer duly authorised in that behalf by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and subject to the following conditions, namely:

- (i.) The swine shall, before being landed, be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine, thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long;
- (ii.) The swine when landed shall be moved, by railway so far as is practicable, to the place of destination specified in the licence, and during such movement shall not be permitted to come in contact with swine not marked under this Article;
- (iii.) Swine moved under this Article to any lairs, market, or saleyard shall be moved therefrom only if accompanied by a licence authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the district in which the lairs, market, or saleyard may be situate and only to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse specified in the licence, and such movement shall be subject to the conditions of this Article as to marking and movement; and
- (iv.) Swine moved under this Article to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse shall after their arrival thereat be there detained until they are slaughtered.

(2.) A copy of every special authority for the use of any lairs, market, or saleyard shall be forthwith sent to the Board by the Local Authority granting the authority.

(3.) If any swine, other than swine moved under this Article, are moved into any lairs, market, or saleyard while such premises are being used for the purposes of this Article, those swine shall be subject to the same restrictions as regards licences, marking, and movement, as swine moved under this Article to such premises.

(4.) For the purposes of this Article the expressions "market" and "saleyard" shall include "part of a market" and "part of a saleyard."

*Cleansing and Disinfection of Lairs, Markets, and
Saleyards.*

3.—(1.) Any lairs, market, or saleyard used for the purposes of the preceding Article, shall, as soon as prac-

licable after being used for such purposes, and before being again so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The premises shall be thoroughly scraped or swept, and such parts thereof as permit of the same being effectually cleansed by washing shall be so cleansed;
- (ii.) *After such cleansing the premises shall be thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and limewash containing not less than five per cent. of actual carbolic or cresylic acid;
- (iii.) *All pens hurdles and fittings shall, as soon as practicable after being used for such purposes, and before being again so used, be cleansed by scraping and washing, and after such cleansing shall be thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and limewash as prescribed above; and
- (iv.) The scraping and sweepings shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2.) The cleansing and disinfection required by this Article shall, in the case of any lairs, market, or saleyard in the occupation of any person, be carried out by that person, and in any other case be carried out by the Local Authority of the district.

(3.) The Board may by licence modify the requirements of this Article in respect of any lairs, market, or saleyard.

Provisions as to Licences for Movement.

4.—(1.) Where swine are moved with a licence under this Order to any lairs, market, or saleyard, the licence shall be delivered up in exchange for the licence for movement of the swine from such premises.

(2.) Where swine are moved with a licence under this Order to any bacon factory or slaughterhouse the licence shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest Police Station in the same district by the person in charge of the swine at the time of completing the said movement.

(3.) A copy of a licence for movement from any lairs, market, or saleyard, shall be sent by the Inspector granting the same to the Local Authority of the district in which is situate the bacon factory or slaughterhouse specified in the licence.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

General Provisions as to Movement.

5.—(1.) Swine, while being moved under this Order, shall so far as is practicable be kept separate from all other swine, and shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in the licence, and not elsewhere.

(2.) Swine moved with a licence under this Order shall not, unless otherwise hereafter expressly provided by Order of the Board, be subject to any restriction on movement of swine imposed by Order of the Board or by regulations made by the Local Authority of any district.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

6.—(1.) Any person in charge of a pig being landed or moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, shall, on demand of an officer of Customs or of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the licence, if any, authorising the landing or movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Any person so in charge shall, on demand by any such person as aforesaid, give to him his name and address.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

7. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced in Great Britain by the Local Authority.

Offences.

8.—(1.) If a pig is landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and the person landing or moving or conveying the pig, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed or moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is so moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a person in charge of a pig being landed or moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If any person fails to deliver up or send a licence, as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a pig is not marked, or is not isolated, as required by this Order, the owner, consignee, or other person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If any person, with a view unlawfully to evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark painted on any pig as required by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the occupier of any place in or in respect of which the same is omitted shall, according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

9. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Bacon factory” means premises in which the business of a curer of bacon is carried on:

“Slaughterhouse” means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered:

“Person” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Revocation.

10. The Swine-Fever (Movement from Ireland) Temporary Order of 1894 and every Order extending the operation of such Order and all regulations made under any such Order shall be revoked and cease to operate as from the commencement of this Order.

SWINE-FEVER (MOVEMENT FROM IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1906.

(7020.)

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(7020.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 26th January 1906.)

SWINE-FEVER (MOVEMENT FROM IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1906.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

*Modification of Swine-Fever (Movement from Ireland)
Order of 1904.*

1. The Swine-Fever (Movement from Ireland) Order of 1904, which restricts the landing in Great Britain of swine brought from Ireland and regulates the movement of swine so landed, is modified by this Order in manner hereinafter appearing.

Provision for Landing of Store Swine.

2. Swine brought from Ireland may be landed in Great Britain and moved from the place of landing to premises in Great Britain with a view to detention on such premises

in accordance with Article 4 of this Order, if accompanied by a licence authorising such landing and movement granted by an Inspector or other officer duly authorised in that behalf by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and subject to the following conditions, namely :

- (i.) Every application for a licence under this Article shall be accompanied by—
 - (a) a declaration in the Form A set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect signed by the occupier of the premises where the swine to which the application relates have been kept, and countersigned by a member of the Police force of the District in which such premises are situate; and
 - (b) a declaration in the Form B set forth in the said Schedule or to the like effect signed by the applicant for the licence.
- (ii.) A licence shall become void if the swine to which it relates are during the voyage to Great Britain permitted to come in contact with swine which are not accompanied by a licence under this Order.
- (iii.) The licence shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest Police Station in the same District by the person in charge of the swine at the time of completing the said movement.

General Provisions as to Movement.

3.—(1.) Swine, while being moved under this Order, shall so far as is practicable be kept separate from all swine which are not accompanied by a licence under this Order, and shall be moved by the nearest available route, and by railway so far as is practicable, and without unnecessary delay, to the place of destination specified in the licence, and not elsewhere.

(2.) Swine while being moved under this Order shall not, unless otherwise hereafter expressly provided by Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, be subject to any restriction on movement of swine imposed by Order of the Board or by regulations made by the Local Authority of any District.

Detention and Isolation after Arrival at Destination.

4.—(1.) Swine moved with a licence under this Order shall not, for a period of twenty-eight days after arrival at the place of destination specified in the licence, be

moved from such place of destination. Swine, while detained under this Article, shall be kept separate from all other swine. This provision does not restrict the removal of any carcase of a pig.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

5.—(1.) Any person in charge of a pig being landed or moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, shall, on demand of an officer of Customs or of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the licence, if any, authorising the landing or movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Any person so in charge shall, on demand by any such person as aforesaid, give to him his name and address.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

6. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced in Great Britain by the Local Authority.

Offences.

7.—(1.) If a pig is landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and the person landing or moving or conveying the pig, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed or moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is so moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(2.) If a person in charge of a pig being landed or moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(3.) If a pig is not isolated as required by this Order, the owner, consignee, or other person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(4.) If any person fail to deliver up or send a licence, as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Swine-Fever (Movement from Ireland) Order 315
of 1906.

FORM B.

(Article 2.)

(Form of Declaration by Applicant for Licence.)

I, *C.D.*, of in the [county] of do hereby solemnly
and sincerely declare as follows:—

(*a.*) That to the best of my knowledge and belief the swine referred
to in application No. are the swine referred to in the
declaration[s] hereto annexed;

(*b.*) That to the best of my knowledge and belief those swine, since
they were moved from the premises specified in the declara-
tion[s] hereto annexed, have not been exposed in any market,
fair, or sale-yard, or been in contact with any swine other than
those to which that application relates.

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed)

Caution.—A person making a declaration false in any material
particular is liable, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine
and imprisonment.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

SWINE-FEVER (MOVEMENT FROM ISLE OF
MAN) ORDER OF 1909.

(7636.)

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(7636.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 19th January 1909.)

SWINE-FEVER (MOVEMENT FROM ISLE OF
MAN) ORDER OF 1909.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Restriction on Landing of Swine.

1. Swine brought from the Isle of Man shall not be landed in Great Britain except in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Special Provision for Landing for Immediate Slaughter.

2. Swine brought from the Isle of Man may be landed in Great Britain for the purpose of movement to a particular bacon factory or slaughterhouse, or to any particular lairs, market, or saleyard specially authorised by the Local Authority under the Swine-Fever (Regulation

of Movement) Order of 1908 or under the Swine-Fever (Movement from Ireland) Order of 1904, if accompanied by a licence authorising such landing and movement granted by an Inspector or other officer duly authorised in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, and subject to the following conditions, namely:

- (i.) The swine shall, before being landed, be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine, thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long;
- (ii.) The swine when landed shall be moved, by railway so far as is practicable, to the place of destination specified in the licence, and during such movement shall not be permitted to come in contact with swine not marked under this Article;
- (iii.) Swine moved under this Article to any lairs, market, or saleyard can, by reason of the above-mentioned Orders, be moved therefrom to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse only; and
- (iv.) Swine moved under this Article to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse shall be there detained until they are slaughtered.

Provisions as to Licences for Movement.

3.—(1.) Where swine are moved with a licence under this Order to any lairs, market, or saleyard, the licence shall be delivered up in exchange for the licence for movement of the swine from such premises.

(2.) Where swine are moved with a licence under this Order to any bacon factory or slaughterhouse the licence shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest Police Station in the same district by the person in charge of the swine at the time of completing the said movement.

General Provisions as to Movement.

4.—(1.) Swine, while being moved under this Order, shall so far as is practicable be kept separate from all other swine, and shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in the licence, and not elsewhere.

(2.) Swine, while being moved with a licence under this Order shall not, unless otherwise hereafter expressly provided by Order of the Board, be subject to any restric-

tion on movement of swine imposed by Order of the Board or by regulations made by the Local Authority of any District.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

5.—(1.) Any person in charge of a pig being landed or moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, shall, on demand of an officer of Customs or of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the licence, if any, authorising the landing or movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Any person so in charge shall, on demand by any such person as aforesaid, give to him his name and address.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

6. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced in Great Britain by the Local Authority.

Offences.

7.—(1.) If a pig is landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and the person landing or moving or conveying the pig, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed or moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is so moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a person in charge of a pig being landed or moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If any person fails to deliver up or send a licence, as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a pig is not marked as required by this Order, the owner, consignee, or other person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If any person, with a view unlawfully to evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark painted on any pig as required by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

8. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Bacon factory” means premises in which the business of a curer of bacon is carried on:

“Slaughterhouse” means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered:

“Person” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Commencement.

9. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of February, nineteen hundred and nine.

Short Title.

10. This Order may be cited as the SWINE-FEVER (MOVEMENT FROM ISLE OF MAN) ORDER OF 1909.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this nineteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and nine.

(L.S.)

A. W. ANSTRUTHER,
Assistant Secretary.

RABIES ORDER OF 1897.

(5578.)

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SCHEDULES.

(5578.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 23rd March 1897.)

RABIES ORDER OF 1897.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of rabies shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the *Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.

3.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a shed, stable, building, kennel, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Compulsory Slaughter of Dogs.

4. A Local Authority shall cause to be slaughtered every dog within their District which is diseased or suspected or which has been bitten by a diseased or suspected dog.

Owners to give facilities for Slaughter.

5.—(1.) Where the power of causing any dog to be slaughtered under this Order is exercised by a Local

* The telegraphic address of the Board is now "Agrifi London."

Authority, the owner and person in charge of such dog shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Post-Mortem Examination.

6.—(1.) Where an animal has died of, or has been slaughtered on account of, rabies or disease supposed to be rabies, the Local Authority shall, previous to the disposal of the carcase, cause a post-mortem examination to be made thereof, in which case such examination shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf who shall forthwith report to the Board in such form as may be required the result of such examination.

(2.) The owner and the person in charge of any such carcase shall give all reasonable facilities for the purpose of such examination, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) A certificate of a Veterinary Inspector to the effect that an animal is or was affected with rabies shall for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and this Order be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified.

Dogs Deemed to be Exposed to Infection.

7. Every dog shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to have been exposed to the infection of rabies which has been in the same shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected dog, or which has in any other way been exposed to the infection of rabies.

Local Authority to Secure Isolation of Dogs Exposed to Infection.

8. The Local Authority shall so far as practicable secure the isolation of dogs which have been exposed to the infection of rabies by causing Notices under the next following Article to be served with all practicable speed on the owner or person in charge of every such dog within their District and by taking all necessary steps to enforce compliance with every Notice served under such Article.

Isolation of Animals.

9.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board may serve a Notice in writing (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like

effect) on the owner or person in charge of any dog or other animal requiring the same to be kept in a kennel, shed, or other building, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Board—

- (a.) to move from or out of such kennel, shed, or building as aforesaid any dog or other animal that may be therein; or
- (b.) to move any dog or other animal into such kennel, shed, or building as aforesaid; or
- (c.) to permit any dog or other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies.

(2.) An Inspector of the Local Authority shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., and to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Stray Dogs.

10.*—(1.) *A Local Authority shall cause all stray dogs found within their District to be seized, and such dogs so seized shall be dealt with as follows :*

- (i.) *If the dog is diseased or suspected or has been bitten by a diseased or suspected dog it shall be forthwith slaughtered.*
- (ii.) *If the dog has been exposed to the infection of rabies it shall be detained, slaughtered, or otherwise dealt with as the Local Authority think expedient, but so that the dog shall not, while detained by the Local Authority, be allowed to come in contact with any other animal.*
- (iii.) *In any other case the dog shall be detained in some proper place and be there kept for such period as the Local Authority think expedient: Provided that where the person having charge of or the owner of a dog so detained is known, the Local Authority shall cause notice to be forthwith given to such person or owner of the fact of the dog having been so seized and detained, and the dog shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Order, be given up to such person or owner on payment of the*

* This article is revoked by Article 6 (1) of the Dogs Order of 1906, page 333.

reasonable expenses incurred by the Local Authority in respect of such detention. If the dog so seized and detained has not been claimed by such person or owner within three days after the seizure, or, where such person or owner is known, within two days after the aforesaid notice has been given, the Local Authority may cause the dog to be slaughtered or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Local Authority deem expedient.

(2.) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to places subject to section eighteen of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, that is to say, to the City of London and the county of London.

Disposal of Carcases.

11.—(1.) The carcase of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of rabies shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried, whether under this Order or otherwise.

Record of Slaughter.

13. A Local Authority shall keep, in the form provided by the Board, a record relative to diseased or suspected animals slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

14.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of any place used by a diseased or suspected animal, and of any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such animal :
- (b.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of any van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway :
- (c.) For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : and
- (d.) For requiring the occupier of any such place, and the owner of any such utensil, vehicle, or thing to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of the Local Authority, or at the expense of such owner or occupier.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, vehicle, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

15.—(1.) Where the power of causing any place, vehicle, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner

and occupier and person in charge of the place, vehicle, or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

16.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.

17. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

18. Any power by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively, and in any such case the provisions of this Order shall apply as if the power were being exercised by the Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

19. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Rabies.

20. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that rabies exists or has existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all

particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

21. Horses, asses, mules, and dogs (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1894) shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of this Order and of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Sections nineteen and twenty (slaughter);

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences or procedure.

Offences.

22.—(1.) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of any Regula-

tion made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner of and the person using and the person in charge of any vehicle in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a dog or other animal is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by a Notice served under this Order, the owner of the dog or other animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where the same is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the same, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts defaults or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a dog or other animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

23. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“ Animals ” includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, mules, and dogs :

“ Disease ” means rabies, “ diseased ” means affected with rabies, and “ suspected ” means suspected of rabies :

“ Public place ” includes any street, highway, thoroughfare, public bridge, royal park, public park garden or pleasure ground, common, uninclosed land, or other place to which the public have for the time being access :

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector :

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of an animal, and part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

24. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked subject to the provisions as to existing Regulations contained in the next following Article: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) All Regulations made by a Local Authority—

(a.) under Article 11 (*Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder &c.*); and

(b.) under Article 15 (*Regulations of Local Authority as to Slaughter*);

of the Order by this Order revoked and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order are hereby revoked.

*(2.) All other Regulations made by a Local Authority under the said Order by this Order revoked and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board and shall have effect as if this Order had not been made.

Extent.

26. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

27. This Order shall come into operation on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

* The Regulations continued in force by this Article were revoked by Article 6 (2) of the Dogs Order of 1906, page 333.

Short Title.

28. This Order may be cited as the RABIES ORDER OF 1897.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Article 9.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge requiring Isolation of Dogs or other Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

RABIES.

To *C.D.* of
I, *A.B.*, of _____, being an
Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of _____
[or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture], hereby require
the following animal, namely,
to be kept in [*here describe the kennel, shed, or other building where the
animal is to be kept*] and I hereby require you to take notice that, in
consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board
of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any
person, until this Notice is withdrawn by a further notice in writing
signed by an Inspector of the Board,—

- (a.) to move from or out of such kennel, shed, or building as aforesaid any dog or other animal that may be therein; or
- (b.) to move any dog or other animal into such kennel, shed, or building as aforesaid; or
- (c.) to permit any dog or other animal to come in contact with any animal to which this Notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1____.
 (Signed) _____ A.B.

N.B.—A dog or other animal to which this Notice applies may at any time be slaughtered by the owner.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, S.W., and to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form A.

Caution.—If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of this Notice, the occupier of the place where the dog or other animal is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the same, and the owner of the dog or other animal moved, and the person for the time

being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the dog or other animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

FORM B.

(Article 9.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form A) to Owner or Person in charge requiring Isolation of Dogs or other Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

RABIES.

To *C.D.* of
I, *A.B.*, of , being an
Inspector of the Board of Agriculture, do hereby withdraw, as from this
day of , 1 ,
the Notice signed by and served upon you on the
day of , 1 , requiring isolation
of the dog or other animal referred to in that Notice.
Dated this day of , 1 .
(Signed) *A.B.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, S.W., and to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5293	1895. 22 February	The Rabies Order of 1895.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

DOGS ORDER OF 1906.

(7124.)

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-

(7124.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 22ND OCTOBER 1906.)

DOGS ORDER OF 1906.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Regulations of Local Authority as to Wearing of Collars by Dogs.

1.—(1.) A Local Authority may make Regulations for prescribing and regulating the wearing by dogs, while in a highway or in a place of public resort, of a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached thereto: Provided that no such Regulation shall apply to any pack of hounds, or any dog while being used for sporting purposes, or for the capture or destruction of vermin, or for the driving or tending of cattle or sheep.

(2.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries two copies of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(3.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Seizure of Dogs where Regulations are Contravened.

2.—Any dog in respect of which an offence is being committed may be seized and treated as a stray dog under the powers conferred by section three of the Dogs Act, 1906.

Offences.

3.—If any dog found in a highway or in a place of public resort is not wearing a collar as prescribed by Regulation made under this Order, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person allowing the same to be in the highway or in the place of public resort in contravention of the Regulation, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Extension of Definition in Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

4.—Dogs shall be animals for the purposes of the following sections of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (namely):—

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

5.—The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Revocation of Order and Regulations.

6.—(1.) Article 10 (*Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Stray Dogs*) of the Rabies Order of 1897 is hereby revoked.

(2.) All Regulations made under any order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries by a Local Authority for providing for the muzzling of dogs, or for the seizure, detention, or disposal of dogs not muzzled, are hereby revoked.

Extent.

7.—This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

8.—This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven.

Short Title.

9.—This Order may be cited as the DOGS ORDER OF 1906.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of October, nineteen hundred and six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS ORDER OF 1905.

(6962.)

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(6962.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 31st August 1905.)

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS ORDER OF 1905.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a horse affected with, or suspected of, epizootic lymphangitis shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the horse being

so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the horse so affected, or suspected, is or was.

(2.) Every person licensed to slaughter horses who has in his possession a carcase of any horse affected with epizootic lymphangitis shall with all practicable speed give notice of that fact to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the carcase is.

(3.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority, and the constable shall also forthwith transmit the information to the Board by telegram addressed **“Board of Agriculture, London.”*

(4.) Where the notice of disease relates to a carcase of a horse that has died or been slaughtered in the district of a Local Authority other than the Local Authority which received the notice, the latter shall forthwith inform the other Local Authority of the receipt of the notice.

Separation of Diseased and Suspected Horses.

2. Every person having in his possession or under his charge a horse affected with, or suspected of, epizootic lymphangitis shall as far as practicable keep that horse separate from horses not so affected or suspected.

Restriction on Movement of Horses in case of Disease.

3.—(1.) A horse which is affected with, or suspected of, epizootic lymphangitis, or which has been in contact with a horse so affected or suspected at the time of contact, shall not be moved along, over, or across a highway or thoroughfare, whether in a vehicle or not, unless and until such movement is authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the horse is hereby detained, and any licence so granted may regulate the movement by conditions inserted in the licence.

(2.) Copies of any licence under this Article shall with all practicable speed be sent by the Inspector granting it to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District and to the Board.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

4. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of epizootic lymphangitis, or having reasonable

* The telegraphic address of the Board is now *“Agrifi London.”*

ground to suspect the existence of such disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Veterinary Inquiry by Local Authority as to existence of Epizootic Lymphangitis.

5.—(1.) A Local Authority on receiving information of the existence, or supposed existence, of epizootic lymphangitis shall forthwith cause inquiry to be instituted as to the correctness of such information with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a veterinary practitioner qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be a Veterinary Inspector.

(2.) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is a horse affected with, or suspected of, epizootic lymphangitis, or the carcass of any such horse, shall give all reasonable facilities for the inquiry by the Local Authority under this Article, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Isolation of Diseased and Suspected Horses by Notice served by Inspector of Local Authority.

6.—(1.) A Local Authority, on being satisfied by an inquiry under the preceding Article of the existence of epizootic lymphangitis, shall forthwith take such steps as may be practicable to secure the isolation of any horse affected with, or suspected of, that disease, and for that purpose an Inspector of a Local Authority may serve a Notice (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any horse requiring that such horse be detained on or in any field, yard, stable, shed, or other place specified in the Notice, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, while such Notice is in force—

- (a.) to move such horse from or out of such place of detention; or
- (b.) to permit any other horse to come in contact with any horse to which the Notice applies; or
- (c.) to remove from or out of such place any carcass of a horse, or any dung, fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with any horse to which the Notice applies, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(2.) An Inspector of the Local Authority, if satisfied that the movement of any horse to which a Notice applies to some other place of detention is expedient for purposes of isolation or other necessary purpose, may serve a further similar Notice on the owner or person in charge of the horse requiring that the horse be detained on or in such other place, and thereupon such horse may be moved, subject to the directions of the Inspector, by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, to such place of detention, and, when so moved, shall be there detained and isolated in accordance with such further Notice.

(3.) A Notice under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4.) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Board.

Detention of Horses for Observation by Notice served by Inspector of Local Authority.

7.—(1.) A Local Authority may cause to be served on the owner or person in charge of any horse in their District which they think it desirable to keep under observation with a view to prevent the spread of epizootic lymphangitis, a Notice (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) requiring that such horse be detained on or in any field, yard, stable, shed or other place specified in the Notice subject to the conditions, if any, contained in the Notice, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person while such Notice is in force to move the horse in contravention of the Notice or of the conditions thereof.

(2.) A Notice under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(3.) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Board.

Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.

8.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of epizootic lymphangitis in any field, yard, stable, shed, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, shed, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Provision as to Cleansing and Disinfection.

9.—(1.) Any place in which a horse affected with, or suspected of, epizootic lymphangitis has been kept, and all utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, harness, or other things used for or about such horse, shall, as soon as practicable, be cleansed and disinfected by, and at the expense of, the owner or occupier of such place as follows:

- (a.) The place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such horse, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (b.) The floor of the place and all other parts thereof with which such horse has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured, with water; then
- (c.) *The same parts of the place shall be washed over with lime-wash or some disinfectant approved by the Local Authority.
- (d.) In the case of a field, yard, or other place which is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field, yard, or place be cleansed and disinfected so far as may be practicable.
- (e.) *Every utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, harness, or other thing used for or about such horse, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used and before being used for any other horse, be cleansed and disinfected by being thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured, with water, and, where practicable, washed over with lime-wash or with some disinfectant approved by the Local Authority.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, p. 481.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, harness, or other thing, in accordance with this Article, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the contravention of this Article, to cause such place or such utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, harness, or other thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Disposal of Carcases.

10.—(1.) The carcase of every horse that was affected with epizootic lymphangitis at the time when it died or was slaughtered shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows :

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth ;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following : The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to premises approved for the purpose by the Board, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase of a horse, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same : Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be deputed to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Board, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any horse that has been buried.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

12. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

13. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Epizootic Lymphangitis.

14. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds epizootic lymphangitis in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue so to make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Exemption of Army Veterinary Department and Veterinary Colleges.

15. Nothing in this Order applies to horses in stables of military barracks or camps, if the horses are under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Department, or to horses in stables of any Veterinary College affiliated to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons: Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to apply to the carcase of any horse, or to exempt a Local Authority from any obligation imposed on them in regard to the disposal of carcasses.

Offences.

16.—(1.) If a horse, or carcase of a horse or other thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of any Regulation made under this Order, or of a Notice or Licence under this Order, the owner of the horse, carcase, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting

the movement, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the horse, carcass, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

17. Horses shall be animals, and epizootic lymphangitis shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences or procedure.

Interpretation.

18. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“Carcass” includes part of a carcass.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

19. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked; Provided that all regulations made by a Local Authority under the said revoked Order and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board and shall have effect as if they had been made under this Order.

Extent.

20. This Order extends to England, Wales, and Scotland.

Commencement.

21. This Order shall come into operation on the fourteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and five.

Short Title.

22. This Order may be cited as the EPIZOOTIC LYMPH-ANGITIS ORDER OF 1905.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and five.

(L.S.)

A. W. ANSTRUTHER,
Assistant Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Article 6.)

Isolation Notice.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1903.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

To A.B. of

I, C.D. , of , being
an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county]
of , hereby require the following horse,
namely ; to be detained on or in [here describe the
field, yard, stable, shed, or other place where the horse is to be detained]
and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this
Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board of Agriculture and
Fisheries under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any
person, until this Notice is withdrawn—

(a.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid the horse to
which this Notice applies ; or

(b.) to permit any other horse to come in contact with the horse
to which this Notice applies ; or

(c.) to remove from or out of such place any carcase of a horse, or
any dung, fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact
with the horse to which this Notice applies, without the written
permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed) C.D.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

[Read the Indorsement on this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form A.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a horse or carcase or thing is moved in contravention of such Order, or of this Notice, the owner of the horse, carcase, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the horse, carcase, or thing is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM B.

(Article 7.)

Detention Notice.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1903.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

To A.B. of
I, C.D. , of , being
an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county]
of , do hereby give you notice that the following
horse, namely ; shall, until this Notice
is withdrawn by a Notice signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority
of the District, be detained upon the following premises, namely [*here
describe the field, yard, stable, shed or other place where the horse is to be
detained*].

[* This Notice does not prevent movement of the horse for a temporary purpose which will not cause an absence from the place of detention for a period exceeding twenty-four hours.]

Dated this day of , 19 .
(Signed) C.D.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

[Read the Indorsement on this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form B.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a horse or carcase or thing is moved in contravention of such order, or of this Notice, the owner of the horse, carcase, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the horse, carcase, or thing is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

* Strike out words in brackets if unconditional detention is desirable. Other conditions may be inserted if desirable.

FORM C.

(Articles 6 and 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form A or Form B).

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 to 1903.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

To *A.B.* of
I, *C.D.*, of , being
an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county]
of , hereby withdraw, as from this
day of , 19 , the Notice signed by
and served upon you on the day of , 19 .
Dated this day of , 19 .
(Signed) *C.D.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
6818	1904. 5 April	The Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1904.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

THE GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1907.

(7322.)

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(7322.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 23rd August 1907.)

THE GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1907.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power

enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Definition of " Disease " " Diseased " and " Suspected."

1.—(1.) For the purposes of this Order disease means glanders, and includes that form of glanders which is commonly known as farcy.

(2.) A diseased horse, ass, or mule means for the purposes of this Order a horse, ass, or mule in which the clinical symptoms are definite evidence of disease, or in which the application of the mallein test has resulted in definite evidence of disease.

(3.) An animal shall be deemed to be " suspected," if it shows clinical symptoms of disease but such symptoms are insufficient to make the animal a diseased animal within the definition in this Article.

Regulation of Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules.

2. No horse, ass, or mule, brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, shall be landed in Great Britain unless it is accompanied by a certificate of a veterinary surgeon to the effect that he examined the animal immediately before it was embarked or whilst it was on board the vessel, as the case may be, and that he found that the animal did not show symptoms of disease.

Notice of Disease.

3.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being or having been so diseased or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule is or was.

(2.) Every person licensed to slaughter horses who has in his possession a carcase of any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule shall with all practicable speed give notice of that fact to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the carcase is.

(3.) The constable receiving the notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority, and also to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the animal died or was slaughtered or in which the carcase was at the time of the notice.

(4.) Where the notice of disease relates to a carcase of an animal that has died or been slaughtered in the district of a Local Authority other than the Local Authority which receives the notice, the latter shall forthwith inform the other Local Authority of the receipt of the notice.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

4. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894, and this Order.

Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.

5.—(1.) The Local Authority may if they think fit give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of disease in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Slaughter of Diseased Animals.

6. A Local Authority shall with all practicable speed cause to be slaughtered any horse, ass, or mule which is diseased.

Detention and Treatment of Animals in Contact with Disease or Suspected of Disease.

7.—(1.) The provisions of this Article shall apply to any horse, ass, or mule which is suspected, or which is or has been in contact, or in the same stable, building, field, or other place, with a horse, ass, or mule which was then diseased.

(2.) The Local Authority may cause a Notice (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to be served on the owner or person in charge of any animal to which this Article applies, requiring the detention of the animal in the stable, build-

ing, field, or other place, where the animal is at the date of the service of the Notice, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions with a view to identification and the prevention of contact with other animals as may be prescribed in the Notice; and after the service of such Notice it shall be unlawful to move any animal to which it relates in contravention of the terms of such Notice.

(3.) The Local Authority shall cause a Notice under this Article to be served in relation to every horse, ass, or mule which in their opinion has been exposed to the risk of contagion.

(4.) The Local Authority may, with the written consent of the owner of the animal, apply the mallein test to any animal detained under this Article, and they shall apply the test to any such animal as soon as practicable after being so requested by the owner. The application of the test shall be made by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority.

(5.)—(i.) Where the application of the test by the Local Authority results in definite evidence of disease in an animal, it shall be slaughtered by the Local Authority with all practicable speed.

(ii.) Where in the opinion of the Veterinary Inspector the application results in indications of the disease not amounting to definite evidence of disease, the test shall be applied a second time not later than twelve days after the previous application.

(iii.) Where in the opinion of the Veterinary Inspector the original application results in no indications of disease, or the second application does not result in definite evidence of disease, the Notice served under this Article shall cease to operate as regards the animal tested at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the application of the test.

(iv.) The result of an application of the test shall forthwith be communicated in writing by the Veterinary Inspector to the owner or person in charge of the animal tested.

(6.) Subject to the provisions of this Article a Notice hereunder may at any time be withdrawn by the Local Authority by service on the owner or person in charge of the animal of a Notice in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.

(7.) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

*Appeal to Board of Agriculture and Fisheries against
Order for Slaughter.*

8. If the owner of any horse, ass, or mule gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or to their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the horse, ass, or mule being slaughtered under the provisions of this Order, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that horse, ass, or mule to be slaughtered except with the special authority of the Board first obtained.

Post-mortem Examination of Slaughtered Animals.

9.—(1.) In the case of every animal slaughtered under this Order, in which at the time of slaughter the clinical symptoms are not definite evidence of disease, the carcase shall as soon as practicable be examined by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority. Notice of intention to make such examination shall be given to the owner of the animal, who shall be entitled to be present at the examination in person or by a representative who, if the owner thinks fit, may be a veterinary surgeon.

(2.) The Veterinary Inspector shall at the conclusion of his examination give to the owner of the animal or his representative at the examination a statement of the result of the examination in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule hereto or to the like effect.

(3.) Where the owner of the animal or his representative is a veterinary surgeon, and in his opinion the decision of the Veterinary Inspector is incorrect, he may at or immediately after the examination require that the question as to the existence of disease shall be submitted to the Veterinary Officers of the Board, and in such case the Veterinary Inspector shall forthwith send to the Laboratory of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Great Scotland Yard,* London, S.W., all the materials necessary to enable those Officers to consider the question, together with a copy of his statement of the result of the examination.

(4.) A statement of the result of the examination signed by the Veterinary Inspector, or where there is a reference to the Veterinary Officers of the Board then a statement in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule hereto or to the like effect signed by one of such Veterinary Officers, shall for the purposes of this Order be conclusive evidence as to the result of the examination.

* The address of the Laboratory is now :—

Laboratory of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
Alperton Lodge,
Wembley, Middlesex.

Compensation for Slaughter.

10.—(1.) Where the veterinary examination under the preceding Article does not show that the animal was affected with glanders, the Local Authority shall out of the local rate pay as compensation for the animal the full value of the animal immediately before it received the mallein test, but the sum paid shall not exceed fifty pounds for any horse or twelve pounds for any ass or mule.

(2.) Where the veterinary examination shows that the animal was affected with glanders the Local Authority shall out of the local rate pay as compensation for the animal one-half of the value of the animal immediately before it received the mallein test, but the sum paid shall not exceed twenty-five pounds for any horse, or six pounds for any ass or mule.

(3.) Where there is no veterinary examination under the preceding Article the Local Authority shall out of the local rate pay as compensation for an animal slaughtered under this Order such sum as the Local Authority think expedient, being a minimum of two pounds in the case of a horse and of ten shillings in the case of an ass or mule: Provided that in no case shall the amount of compensation, if above the said minimum, exceed one-fourth of the value of the animal immediately before it became diseased.

(4.) The value of an animal for the purpose of compensation shall, in case of dispute, be determined in manner provided by the Animals (Transit and General) Amendment Order of 1904.

Regulations as to Marking Diseased and Suspected Animals.

11. A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prescribing and regulating the marking of diseased or suspected horses, asses, or mules.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection.

12.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (i.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about, any diseased horse, ass, or mule:
- (ii.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying any diseased horse, ass, or mule on land otherwise than on a railway:

- (iii.) for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected :
- (iv.) for providing that such places, utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles, are to be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof :
- (v.) for regulating the taking out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased horse, ass, or mule : and
- (vi.) for requiring the removal by the owner from contact with horses, asses, or mules, of litter used for or about any diseased horse, ass, or mule.

(2.) The mode of disinfection shall be one of those prescribed by Article one of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906.

(3.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected, or to remove such litter and to recover the expenses thereby incurred from such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleansing, &c.

13. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Prohibition to expose or move Diseased Horses, Asses, or Mules.

14.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (i.) to expose a diseased horse, ass, or mule in a market, fair, sale-yard, or other public or private place where horses are commonly exposed for sale ;
- (ii.) to place a diseased horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fair, or sale-yard, or where horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale ;

- (iii.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel;
- (iv.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare, except in accordance with the provisions of this Order;
- (v.) to place or keep a diseased horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any horse, ass, or mule passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof;
- (vi.) to graze a diseased horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (vii.) to allow a diseased horse, ass, or mule to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) Where a horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and the Local Authority shall cause it to be slaughtered with all practicable speed.

(3.) In case of a diseased horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, that portion of the market or other place where the diseased horse, ass, or mule was found, shall not be used or allowed to be used for horses, asses, or mules by the market authority or the owner or occupier of the premises, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(4.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the horse, ass, or mule seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, either of whom may recover the same from the owner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Restriction on Movement of Animals, Carcases, Dung, &c.

15.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or

litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased horse, ass, or mule, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, granted on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

(2.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a diseased horse, ass, or mule or a carcase of any such animal to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be destroyed or buried, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Board, but not otherwise.

Special Provision as to movement of Diseased Horses, Asses, or Mules for Slaughter.

16.—(1.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, a Local Authority may cause any horse, ass, or mule liable to be slaughtered by them under this Order to be moved in a properly constructed float or van to the premises of a person licensed to slaughter horses or other place convenient for such slaughter.

(2.) Any float or van, which has been used for the conveyance of any diseased horse, ass, or mule, shall immediately after each occasion of such use be cleansed and disinfected by and at the expense of the Local Authority as follows :

(i.) The floor of the float or van and all other parts thereof with which the horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings, have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom ; then

(ii.) The same parts of the float or van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water ; then

(iii.) The same parts of the float or van shall be disinfected in one of the modes prescribed by Article one of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the float or van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Disposal of Carcases.

17.—(1.) The carcase of every horse, ass, or mule that was diseased at the time when it died, and of every

animal slaughtered under this Order, shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows :

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth ;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following : The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to premises approved for the purpose by the Board, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents ;
- (iii.) Or the carcase may be disposed of in any other manner authorised by Licence of the Board.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any such carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

Digging up.

18. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

Weekly Returns as to Disease.

19. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds glanders or farcy in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue so to make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

20.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board two copies of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

(3.) The power to make Regulations under this Order shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be deputed to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

21. Horses, asses, and mules, shall be animals, and glanders (including farcy) shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Sections nineteen and twenty (slaughter and compensation);

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

Section forty-five (detention of vessels);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences or procedure.

Exemption of Army Veterinary Department and Veterinary Colleges.

22. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules in stables of military barracks or camps or in vessels, if the animals are under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Department, or to horses, asses, or mules in stables of any Veterinary College affiliated to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons: Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to apply to the carcase of any horse, ass, or mule, nor to exempt a Local Authority from any obligation imposed on them in regard to the disposal of carcasses.

Offences.

23.—(1.) If any horse, ass, or mule is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing where such animal is landed, and also the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any horse, ass, or mule, or the carcase of any horse, ass, or mule, is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Regulation or Notice under this Order, the owner of such horse, ass, or mule, or carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such horse, ass, or mule, or carcase, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which,—(as the case may be) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

24. In this Order—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Disease of Animals Act, 1894:

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“ Owner ” includes an authorised agent of an owner:

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation.

25. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked.

Existing Regulations.

26. Any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the Order revoked by this Order, or under any previous

Order, and in force at the commencement of this Order, shall, except as hereinafter provided, remain in force unless altered or revoked by the Local Authority, for such time and in such manner as if this Order had not been made, and for the purposes of this Order shall be deemed to have been made under this Order: Provided that any such regulation which relates to the movement of horses, asses, or mules is hereby revoked.

Extent.

27. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

28. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Commencement.

29. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight.

Short Title.

30. This Order may be cited as THE GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1907.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-third of August, nineteen hundred and seven.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Article 7.)

Detention Notice.

To A.B. of
I, C.D., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of , do hereby give you Notice that the following animal, namely: shall, until this Notice is withdrawn by a Notice signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District, be detained in the following premises, namely [*here describe the stable, building, field or other place where the animal is to be detained.*]:

[* This Notice does not prevent movement of the animal for a temporary purpose which will not cause an absence from the place of

detention for a period exceeding twenty-four hours provided that the animal is not moved into any stable, building, field or other place in which horses, asses, or mules are kept.]

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

(Signed) C.D.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

* *Strike out words in brackets if unconditional detention is desirable. Other conditions, with a view to identification and the prevention of contact with other animals, may be inserted if desirable.*

[*Read the Indorsement on this Notice.*]

To be printed as an Indorsement on Form A.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a horse, ass, or mule is moved in contravention of such Order, or of this Notice, the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such horse, ass, or mule, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

FORM B.

(Article 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice Form A

To A.B. of
I, C.D., of _____, being
an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county]
of _____, hereby withdraw, as from
this _____ day of _____, 19____,
the Notice signed by _____
and served upon you on the _____ day of
_____, 19____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

(Signed) C.D.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

FORM C.

(Article 9.)

Form of Statement of Result of Post-mortem Examination.

I, A.B. a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority for the
of _____ [or a Veterinary
Officer of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries] do hereby declare that
my examination of the carcass of [here describe animal slaughtered]
slaughtered by the Local Authority for the county [borough] of
_____ on the _____ day of
_____, 19____, shows [or does not show] that the animal
was affected with glanders [farcy].

(Signed) A.B.

Dated _____ 19____.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Article 25.)

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5235	1894. 29 October	The Glanders or Farcy Order of 1894.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., I.S.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL)
ORDER OF 1895.

(5305.)

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SCHEDULE.

(5305.)

THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL)
ORDER OF 1895.*

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

PART I.

TRANSIT—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

CHAPTER 1.—ON VESSELS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals.

1. Except as otherwise expressed, the provisions of this Article shall apply to all vessels in or on which animals are carried to or from any port or place in Great Britain: Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels on which foreign animals are carried, provision as to which is made by a separate Order of the Board.

* Amended by the Animals (Transit and General) Amendment Order of 1904, *see* p. 378.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

(i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.

(ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel, where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them. This provision (iv.) shall not until otherwise ordered by the Board apply to vessels which at the date of this Order are regularly employed in conveying animals other than foreign animals.

(v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Passage-Ways.)

(viii.) In all inclosed portions of the vessel in which animals are carried there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot six inches from the hatchway to the most distant pen, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction. This provision (viii.) shall not until otherwise ordered by the Board apply to vessels which at the date of this Order are regularly employed in conveying animals other than foreign animals.

(ix.) Where sheep are carried on deck, proper gangways or passage-ways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

(Ventilation.)

(x.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Overcrowding.)

(xii.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

(Food and Water.)

(xiii.) When animals are carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours, they shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of food and water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xiv.) All fat cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xvi.) A vessel on which animals are carried shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals.

(Injured Animals.)

(xvii.) If any animal has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured during the voyage, the master of the

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vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Return as to Casualties.)

(xviii.) The owner or charterer of any vessel on which animals are carried, shall keep a record of all animals which have died or have been killed or seriously injured while on such vessel, and shall at the end of every month send a copy of such record to the Board.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xix.) Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

(Saving for Ferry Boats &c.)

(xx.) The foregoing provisions of this Article, except as regards overcrowding, shall not extend to any ferry boat or to any vessel used for carrying animals across an arm of the sea or on a river, canal, or other inland water, but the fittings of every such boat or vessel shall be such as to protect, so far as practicable, the animals so carried from injury and unnecessary suffering.

Detention.

2. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Board, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or any of them, have not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Board otherwise direct.

CHAPTER 2.—FOOD AND WATER.

Food and Water during Detention.

3. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1894 or any Order of the Board shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner.

Water at Shipping and Unshipping Places.

4. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Board, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

Food at Unshipping Places.

5. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Board, for the speedy and convenient landing of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Board approve.

This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals &c.

6. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels on which foreign animals are carried, provision as to which is made by a separate Order of the Board.

CHAPTER 3.—ON RAILWAYS.

Trucks, Horse-Boxes &c.

7. *Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

Overcrowding.

8. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

Shorn Sheep.

9. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle in which

* See substituted Article 4 of the Animals (Transit and General) Amendment Order of 1904, page 379.

sheep shorn and unclothed are being carried shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; but this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

CHAPTER 4.—OFFENCES.

10. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel in any part or pen, or of a railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclothed, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART II.

TRANSIT—DISINFECTION.

CHAPTER 5.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Vessels.

11.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) *The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, p. 481.

(v.) *All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall if not removed from the vessel be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) In the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

12. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

13.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows :

(i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then

(ii.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals &c.

14. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels or things used for or about foreign animals, provision as to which is made by a separate Order of the Board.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

CHAPTER 6.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Horse-Boxes.

15.—(1.) A horse-box used for horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of any horse, ass, or mule have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and
- (ii.) The sides of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of any horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse-Boxes, Guard's Vans &c.

16.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) If the animal so taken out was accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleansed as follows:

(a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from

the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but

- (ii.) If the animal so taken out was not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(c.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then

(d.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(e.) *The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of limewash.

(2.) In all cases the scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

17.—(1.) A railway truck, if used for animals on a railway, shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or litter, or anything intended to be used for or about animals, is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually moved therefrom: then

- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

- (iii.) *The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

Vans.

18.—(1.) A van used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

(i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which any animal, horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then

(ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then

(iii.) *The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

19.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows :

(i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then

(ii.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

20.—(1.) Every pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway, shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day and before it is used on such next following day: Provided that, where such user is on a Saturday, the Monday following shall be considered to be the next following day for such purpose.

(2.) Every such pen or other place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the pen or other place with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the pen or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) *The same parts of the pen or other place shall have applied to them a coating of limewash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 7.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

Vans.

21.—(1.) A van used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which any animal, horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) *The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 8.—LANDING-PLACES.

22.—(1.) When an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station or to a Landing-Place for Foreign Animals.

CHAPTER 9.—OFFENCES.

23. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the pen or other place in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART III.

GENERAL.

CHAPTER 10.—MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets &c.

24.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, saleyards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such Regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals; and the holding therein of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

CHAPTER 11.—INSPECTORS.

Exceptional Qualification of Veterinary Inspector.

25. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or, in Scotland, not holding the Veterinary Certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland), to be a Veterinary Inspector of a Local Authority in Great Britain, namely,—that he is registered as an Existing Practitioner under section fifteen of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881, or that previous to the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, he was employed by that Local Authority as an Inspector or Veterinary Adviser under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869.

Notice to Board as to Inspectors.

26. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or an Inspector is appointed under section thirty-five of the Act of 1894, or there is any change in the name or address or District of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspector, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

CHAPTER 12.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Publication of Orders of the Board by Local Authority.

27. When an Order of the Board is sent, under subsection four of section forty-nine of the Act of 1894, by the Board to a Local Authority for publication, the Order shall be published by that Local Authority, either by advertisement or by notice in a newspaper circulating in the District of that Local Authority, or by means of handbills containing a copy of or an abstract from such Order of the Board either distributed to persons affected by the Order or affixed to places where Local Notices are usually exhibited in the District of that Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authority.

28.—(1.) Every order or regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the District of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

(2.) A Local Authority may by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them.

(3.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

(4.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Printed Documents and Forms.

29. Except where it is otherwise provided for in any Order of the Board, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1894 or any Order of the Board.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

30. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

31. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- “ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :
- “ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :
- “ Cattle ” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves :
- “ Animals ” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine :
- “ Foreign,” applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from any country out of the United Kingdom :
- “ Disease ” includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle-plague, contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, and swine-fever), glanders (including farcy), rabies, and anthrax :
- “ Diseased ” or “ suspected ” means affected with disease or suspected of being diseased :
- “ Fodder ” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals :
- “ Litter ” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals :
- “ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel :
- “ Van ” means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

32. The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked : Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

33. All Regulations made by a Local Authority as to the cleansing and disinfection of markets, fairs, sale-

yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals under any Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board.

Commencement.

34. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

35. This Order may be cited as THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL) ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
3446	1886. 16 September ...	The Animals Order of 1886.	The whole Order so far as it is unrevoked.
3586	1887. 25 August ...	The Animals (Amendment) Order of 1887, No. 3.	The whole Order so far as it is unrevoked.
5074	1893. 28 February ...	The Regulations of Local Authorities Order of 1893.	The whole Order so far as it is unrevoked.

ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL)
AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1904.

(6805.)

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(6805.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 1st March 1904.)

ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL)
AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1904.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Carriage by Water of Cows in Calf.

1. No cow shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be carried

in a vessel from any port in Great Britain, if the calving of the cow during the intended passage or on landing is reasonably probable.

Carriage by Water of Unfit Animals.

2. No animal shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be carried in a vessel from any port in Great Britain if, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause, it cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering during the intended passage and on landing.

Provisions as to Vessels Carrying Animals.

3.—(1.) All bulls and fat cattle whether polled or not, shall, while being carried on a vessel, be securely tied by the head or neck.

(2.) If any animal has a limb broken, or is otherwise seriously injured during the voyage, the person in charge of the animal shall forthwith report the injury to the master of the vessel.

(3.) The owner or charterer of any vessel on which animals are carried, shall keep a record of all animals which have died or have been killed or seriously injured, and of all cows which have calved, while on such vessel, and shall at the end of every month make a return to the Board showing whether any, and, if so, how many, animals have so died or been killed or injured, or have calved, on the vessel.

(4.) This Article shall extend to any vessel in or on which animals are carried to a port or place in Great Britain from a port or place in Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, but shall not extend to any ferry boat or to any vessel used for carrying animals across an arm of the sea or on a river, canal, or other inland water.

Construction of Trucks, Horse-Boxes, &c.

4.—(1.) From and after the thirty-first day of October, nineteen hundred and four, this Article shall be substituted for Article 7 of the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895.

(2.) No animal, horse, ass, or mule shall be carried by railway in a truck, horse-box, or other vehicle unless such truck, horse-box, or vehicle is in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

(3.) Every truck, horse-box, or other vehicle shall be provided at each end with spring buffers, and the floor thereof, in order to prevent slipping, shall, in the case of a truck used for the carriage of cattle, horses, asses, or mules, be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds, and in any other case either be so fitted or be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance.

(4.) The battens in a truck shall be placed across the truck except between the doorways where they shall be placed lengthways.

(5.) Every truck shall be so constructed as to admit of ventilation and inspection at the floor level.

(6.) Every truck shall be so constructed that the interior thereof shall be free from any boltheads, angles, or other projections likely to cause suffering to animals carried therein.

(7.) Every falling loading door and every gangway, passage-way, loading or unloading board, shall be fitted with longitudinal battens or other proper footholds.

(8.) Every truck built after the date of this Order shall be fitted with a roof, and with falling loading doors of a pattern approved by the Board, and all internal projections shall be rounded.

(9.) Every horse-box shall be so constructed as to permit of its being effectually cleansed in manner provided by the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895.

Securing of Bulls in Railway Trucks.

5. All bulls whether polled or not, shall, while being carried in a railway truck, be securely tied by the head or neck.

Carriage by Railway of Cows in Calf.

6. No cow shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be carried by railway if the calving of the cow during the transit by railway is reasonably probable.

Carriage by Railway of Unfit Animals.

7. No animal shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be carried by railway if, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause, it cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering during the intended transit by railway.

Cleansing of Trucks used for Horses, &c.

8. Article 17 of the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895, relating to the cleansing of railway trucks used for animals, shall be constructed as if the expression "animal" in such Article included "horse, ass, and mule."

Digging up of Carcases.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Expenses of Burial of Carcases of Horses, &c., washed ashore.

10. Section 46 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, which relates to expenses of burial of certain carcases washed ashore shall apply to any carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, washed ashore.

Power of Board to issue Licences.

11. Where by an Order any matter or thing is or shall be prohibited either absolutely or conditionally, it shall be lawful, unless otherwise expressly stated in the Order, for the Board to authorise such matter or thing by Licence sealed by the Board or signed by an Inspector of the Board, and such Licence shall be a lawful authority for any matter or thing which it purports to authorise notwithstanding anything contained in the Order, but a Licence under this Article will be granted only where the Board after enquiry are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the matter or thing necessary or expedient.

Effect of Revocation of Orders and Regulations.

12.—(1.) Where an Order made after the commencement of this Order revokes and re-enacts, with or without modification, any provisions of a former Order, references in any other Order to the provisions so revoked, shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as references to the provisions so re-enacted.

(2.) Where an Order made after the commencement of this Order revokes any other Order or any Regulation made by a Local Authority, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the revocation shall not—

- (i.) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the revocation takes effect; or
 - (ii.) affect the previous operation of any Order or Regulation so revoked or anything duly done or suffered under any Order or Regulation so revoked; or
 - (iii.) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any Order or Regulation so revoked; or
 - (iv.) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Order or Regulation so revoked; or
 - (v.) affect any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;
- and any such investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed, as if the revoking Order had not been made.

*Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England
Wales.*

13.—(1.) Where under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, or any Order it is necessary that the value of an animal should be ascertained in England or Wales for the purpose of compensation payable by the Board, the value shall, subject to the provisions of any such Order, be ascertained as follows:

- (i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.
- (ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration, as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.

- (iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.
- (iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889.
- (v.) The arbitrator shall make his award in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment.
- (vi.) If on the arbitration a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Board with respect to the arbitration may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award. The arbitrator may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

(2.) Where the compensation is payable by a Local Authority, the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Board.

(3.) In this Article the expression “ animal ” includes a horse, ass, mule, or dog.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.

14.—(1.) Where under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, or any Order it is necessary that the value of an animal should be ascertained in Scotland for the purpose of compensation payable by the Board, the value shall, subject to the provisions of any such Order, be ascertained as follows:

- (i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the animal the owner

of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall be determined by a valuer who shall be appointed as follows:

(iii.) Such valuer may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to the sheriff-substitute to appoint a valuer, and the sheriff-substitute may accordingly appoint a valuer for the purpose of determining the value of the animal.

(v.) The valuer shall make his valuation in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment and his valuation shall be final and binding on the Board and the owner.

(vi.) If a higher valuation is determined by the valuer than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the valuation, but otherwise the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the Board in relation thereto may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation in accordance with the valuation of the valuer, who may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

(2.) Where the compensation is payable by a Local Authority, the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Board.

(3.) In this Article the expression " animal " includes a horse, ass, mule, or dog.

Notice to Board as to Inspectors of Local Authorities.

15. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or any other Inspector is appointed under section 35 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, or ceases to be an Inspector or there is any change in the name or address or District of any such Inspector, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

Interpretation.

16. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries :

“ Order ” means an Order made by the Board under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, or an Act amending the same :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895.

Commencement.

17. This Order shall, except as otherwise expressed, come into operation on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and four.

Short Title and Construction.

18.—(1.) This Order may be cited as the ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL) AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1904, and shall be read as one with the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895.

(2.) Articles 1 to 3 (inclusive) of this Order shall be read as part of Chapter 1 of the said Order, and Articles 5 to 7 (inclusive) of this Order shall be read as part of Chapter 3 of the said Order.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this first day of March, nineteen hundred and four.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS ORDER
OF 1895.

(5306.)

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(5306.)

THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS ORDER
OF 1895.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Water Supply on Railways.

1. The railway companies working the railways named in the First Schedule to this Order shall make a provision of water, to the satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be carried or having been carried on those railways.

Revocation of Order.

2. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the part of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Railway Stations at which Water is to be provided for Animals.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Abbey ...	Great Eastern.
Aberbran ...	Neath and Brecon.
Aberdeen ...	Caledonian.
Aberdovey ...	Cambrian.
Aberfeldy ...	Highland.
Aberfoyle ...	North British.
Abergavenny ...	Great Western.
Aberlour ...	Great North of Scotland.
Abermule ...	Cambrian.
Aberystwith ...	Cambrian.
Accrington ...	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Achnasheen ...	Highland.
Acle ...	Great Eastern.
Aldershot ...	London and South-Western.
Aldershot Town ...	South-Eastern.
Alford ...	Great Northern.
Alford (Aberdeenshire) ...	Great North of Scotland.
Alloa ...	North British.
Almond Bank ...	Caledonian.
Alnwick ...	North-Eastern.
Alston ...	North-Eastern.
Althorne ...	Great Eastern.
Alton ...	North Staffordshire.
Alvescot ...	Great Western.
Alyth ...	Caledonian.
Alyth Junction ...	Caledonian.
Amphill ...	Midland.
Andover Junction ...	London and South-Western.
Andover Town ...	London and South-Western.
Annan ...	Glasgow and South-Western.
Appledore ...	South-Eastern.
Arbroath ...	Caledonian and Dundee and Arbroath (Joint).

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Ardler	Caledonian.
Ardlin	North British.
Ardrossan	Glasgow and South-Western.
Ardwick	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Arrochar and Tarbet	North British.
Arundel	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Ashbourne	North Staffordshire.
Ashford	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Ashford	South-Eastern.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Aspatria	Maryport and Carlisle.
Attleborough	Great Eastern.
Auchinleck	Glasgow and South-Western.
Auchterarder	Caledonian.
Audley End	Great Eastern.
Auldgirth	Glasgow and South-Western.
Axminster	London and South-Western.
Aylesbury	Great Western and Metropolitan.
Aylesbury	London and North-Western.
Aylsham Town	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Aylsham	Great Eastern
Ayr	Glasgow and South-Western.
Bacup	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bala	Great Western.
Baldock	Great Northern.
Balfour	North British.
Ballindalloch	Great North of Scotland.
Balloch	North British.
Bamber Bridge	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Banbury	Great Western.
Banbury	London and North-Western.
Banff	Great North of Scotland.
Bangor	London and North-Western.
Barmouth	Cambrian.
Barnard Castle	North-Eastern.
Barnby Siding	Great Eastern.
Barnet (New)	Great Northern.
Barnsley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Barnsley	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Barnstaple	Great Western.
Barnstaple	London and South-Western.
Barons Lane Siding	Great Eastern.
Barrhead	Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint.
Barrow	Furness.
Barrow (Ramsden Dock)	Furness.
Basingstoke Junction	London and South-Western.
Bath	Midland.
Battlesbridge	Great Eastern.
Bearstead	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Beattock	Caledonian.
Beccles	Great Eastern.
Beckenham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Beckenham	South-Eastern.
Bedale	North-Eastern.
Bedford	London and North-Western.
Bedford	Midland.
Beer Ferris	London and South-Western.
Beeston Castle	London and North-Western.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Belford	North-Eastern.
Bellgrove	City of Glasgow Union.
Bervie...	North British.
Berwick-on-Tweed	North British.
Bettisfield	Cambrian.
Beverley	North-Eastern.
Bicester	London and North-Western.
Billericay	Great Eastern.
Birchington	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Birkenhead (Shore Road)	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Birkenhead (New Station)	Great Western.
Birkenhead	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Birmingham	Great Western.
Birmingham	London and North-Western.
Birmingham	Midland.
Bishop Auckland	North-Eastern.
Bishops Stortford	Great Eastern.
Blackburn	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Blackford	Caledonian.
Blackpool (T.R.)	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Blair Atholl	Highland.
Blairgowrie	Caledonian.
Blandford	London and South-Western and Midland.
Blandford	Somerset and Dorset.
Blankney	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Blencow	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Bletchley	London and North-Western.
Bluestone	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Bluntisham	Great Eastern.
Boat of Garten	Highland.
Bodmin Road	Great Western.
Bolton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bolton	London and North-Western.
Bonar Bridge	Highland.
Bootle...	Furness.
Bordesley	Great Western.
Boroughbridge	North-Eastern.
Boston	Great Northern.
Botley...	London and South-Western.
Bottisham	Great Eastern.
Boughrood	Cambrian.
Bowling	North British.
Bradford (Adolphus Street)	Great Northern.
Bradford	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bradford	Midland.
Braintree	Great Eastern.
Brandon	Great Eastern.
Breamore	London and South-Western.
Brechin	Caledonian.
Brecon	Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction.
Brentwood and Warley	Great Eastern.
Bridge of Dun	Caledonian.
Bridgwater	Great Western.
Bridgwater	London and South-Western and Midland.
Bridgwater	Somerset and Dorset.
Bridlington	North-Eastern.
Brigg	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Brighouse	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Brighton	London, Brighton, and South Coast.

Name of Station and Name of Railway

Bristol	Great Western.
Bristol	Midland.
Brockenhurst	London and South-Western.
Brockholes	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bromsgrove	Midland.
Broughton...	Furness.
Broughty Ferry	Dundee and Arbroath (Joint).
Broxbourne	Great Eastern.
Builth...	Cambrian.
Bullgill	Maryport and Carlisle.
Bungay	Great Eastern.
Burgh...	Great Northern.
Burnham Market	Great Eastern.
Burnham-on-Crouch	Great Eastern.
Burnley (Bank Top)	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Burntisland	North British.
Burton (Joint Station)	London and North-Western, and North- Staffordshire.
Burton	Midland.
Burwell	Great Eastern.
Bury	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bury St. Edmunds	Great Eastern.
Buttington	Cambrian.
Buxton	London and North-Western.
Buxton	Midland.
Caerphilly	Rhymney.
Caersws	Cambrian.
Caerwys	London and North-Western.
Callander	Caledonian.
Cambridge...	Great Eastern.
Cambridge...	Great Northern.
Cambridge...	London and North-Western.
Camp Hill	Midland.
Canterbury	London, Chatham and Dover.
Canterbury	South-Eastern.
Cardiff	Great Western.
Cardiff	Rhymney.
Carlisle	Caledonian.
Carlisle	London and North-Western.
Carlisle	Maryport and Carlisle.
Carlisle	Midland.
Carlisle	North British.
Carlisle (Goods)	North-Eastern.
Carmarthen Junction	Great Western.
Carmarthen	Carmarthen and Cardigan.
Carnarvon	London and North-Western.
Carnforth	London and North-Western and Furness. and Midland Joint.
Carno	Cambrian.
Carnoustie	Dundee and Arbroath (Joint).
Carron Bridge	Glasgow and South-Western.
Castle Douglas	Glasgow and South-Western.
Castleton	North-Eastern.
Cawston	Great Eastern.
Cemmes Road	Cambrian.
Chard	London and South-Western.
Chard Junction	London and South-Western.
Charing	London, Chatham and Dover.
Chatburn	Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Chatham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Chelmsford	Great Eastern.
Chester (Northgate)	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Chester	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Chesterfield	Midland.
Chichester	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Chippenham	Great Western.
Cholsey and Moulsoford	Great Western.
Cirencester	Great Western.
Cirencester	Midland and South-Western Junction.
Cleckheaton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Clitheroe	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Closeburn	Glasgow and South-Western.
Coatbridge	Caledonian.
Cobham	London and South-Western.
Cockermouth	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Cockermouth	Maryport and Carlisle.
Colchester	Great Eastern.
Cold Norton	Great Eastern.
Coldstream	North-Eastern.
Colne	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Congleton	North Staffordshire.
Conon	Highland.
Conway	London and North-Western.
Corbridge	North-Eastern.
Corfe Castle	London and South-Western.
Cornhill	Great North of Scotland.
Corpusty	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Corwen	Great Western.
Cosham (Joint Station)	London, Brighton, and South Coast and London and South-Western.
Coupar Angus	Caledonian.
Coventry	London and North-Western.
Craigellachie	Great North of Scotland.
Crail	North British.
Craven Arms	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Crediton	London and South-Western.
Creetown	Port Patrick and Wigtownshire (Joint).
Cresswell	North Staffordshire.
Crewe	London and North-Western.
Crewkerne	London and South-Western.
Criccieth	Cambrian.
Crieff	Caledonian.
Crowle	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Croydon	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Croydon	South-Eastern.
Crynant	Neath and Brecon.
Cullingworth	Great Northern.
Cumnock (A. & C.)	Glasgow and South-Western.
Cupar	North British.
Daggons Road	London and South-Western.
Dailly	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dalbeattie	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dalkeith (or Eskbank)	North British.
Dalmellington	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dalry	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dalston	Maryport and Carlisle.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Dalton	Furness.
Dalwhinnie	Highland.
Dandaleith...	Great North of Scotland.
Darlington (Bank Top)	North-Eastern.
Darlington (Hope Town)	North-Eastern.
Dartford	South-Eastern.
Darwen	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Denbigh	London and North-Western.
Denny...	Caledonian.
Dentonholme (Carlisle)	Glasgow and South-Western.
Derby	Great Northern.
Derby	London and North-Western and North Staffordshire (Joint).
Derby	Midland.
Dereham	Great Eastern.
Dersingham	Great Eastern.
Devonport	London and South-Western.
Devynock	Neath and Brecon.
Dewsbury	London and North-Western
Didcot	Great Western.
Dingwall	Highland.
Dinnet	Great North of Scotland.
Diss	Great Eastern.
Doldowlod	Cambrian.
Dolgelly (Joint Station)	Cambrian and Great Western.
Doncaster	Great Northern.
Doncaster	Midland.
Donington Road	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint)
Dorchester	London and South-Western.
Dorking	South-Eastern.
Doune	Caledonian.
Dover	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Downton	London and South-Western.
Drayton	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Driffild	North-Eastern.
Drigg	Furness.
Dubton	Caledonian.
Dudley	Great Western.
Dudley Hill	Great Northern.
Dufftown	Great North of Scotland.
Dullingham	Great Eastern.
Dumfries	Caledonian.
Dumfries	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dumfries House	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dunbar	North British.
Dunblane	Caledonian.
Dundee, East	Dundee and Arbroath (Joint).
Dundee, West	Caledonian.
Dundee (Tay Bridge Station)	North British.
Dunfermline	North British.
Dunkeld	Highland.
Dunmow	Great Eastern.
Dunning	Caledonian.
Dunse	North British.
Dunstable (Church Street)	Great Northern.
Dunstable (London Road)	Great Northern.
Dyffryn	Cambrian.
Eastleigh	London and South-Western.
East Linton	North British.
East Rudham	Midland and Great Northern (Joint)

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Ecclefechan	Caledonian.
Edinburgh...	Caledonian.
Edinburgh (Haymarket)	North British.
Edington Junction	London and South-Western and Midland.
Eggesford	London and South-Western.
Elgin (Morayshire Station)	Great North of Scotland.
Elgin	Highland.
Ellesmere	Cambrian.
Ellon	Great North of Scotland.
Elsenham	Great Eastern.
Elstree	Midland.
Ely	Great Eastern.
Endon...	North Staffordshire.
Epping	Great Eastern.
Errol	Caledonian.
Erwood	Cambrian.
Ettily Heath	North Staffordshire.
Evercreech Junction	London and South-Western and Midland.
Evercreech Junction	Somerset and Dorset.
Evesham	Great Western.
Evesham	Midland.
Exeter (St. Davids)	Great Western.
Exeter	London and South-Western.
Eye	Great Eastern.
Fakenham (Town)	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Fakenham	Great Eastern.
Falkirk Tryst Sidings	Caledonian.
Fambridge...	Great Eastern.
Fareham	London and South-Western.
Farnborough	London and South-Western.
Farnham	London and South-Western.
Farningham Road	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Faversham...	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Fenns Bank	Cambrian.
Ferryhill	North-Eastern.
Firsby...	Great Northern.
Fleetwood	Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western (Joint).
Folkestone...	South-Eastern.
Forden	Cambrian.
Fordham	Great Eastern.
Fordingbridge	London and South-Western.
Fordoun	Caledonian.
Forfar...	Caledonian.
Forres...	Highland.
Fortrose	Highland.
Forteviot	Caledonian.
Four Crosses	Cambrian.
Fourstones...	North-Eastern.
Frome...	Great Western.
Fullerton Bridge	London and South-Western.
Gainsboro'	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint)
Galashiels	North British.
Garstang	London and North-Western.
Gayton Road	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Georgemas...	Highland.
Giggleswick	Midland.
Gillingham	London and South-Western.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Girvan	Glasgow and South-Western.
Gisburn	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Glamis	Caledonian.
Glasgow (St. Rollox)	Caledonian.
Glasgow (South Side)	Caledonian.
Glasgow (Bellgrove)	City of Glasgow Union.
Glasgow (Bellgrove)	North British.
Glasgow (Sighthill)	North British.
Glastonbury	London and South-Western and Midland.
Gloucester	Great Western.
Gloucester	Midland.
Godmanchester	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Golspie	Highland.
Goole	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Gosberton	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Gosport	London and South-Western.
Gourock	Caledonian.
Grahamston	North British.
Grampound Road	Great Western.
Grantham	Great Northern.
Granton (near Edinburgh)	North British.
Grantown	Highland.
Gravesend	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Gravesend	South-Eastern.
Great Ormesby	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Great Yarmouth (Vauxhall)	Great Eastern.
Greenloaning	Caledonian.
Greenock	Caledonian.
Greenock Harbour	Glasgow and South-Western.
Grimsby	Great Northern.
Grimsby (Dock Station)	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Grimsby Town (Passenger)	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Grosmont	North-Eastern.
Guestwick	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Guildford	South-Eastern.
Guildford	London and South-Western.
Guthrie	Caledonian.
Guyhirne	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Gwyddelwern	London and North-Western.
Haddenham	Great Eastern.
Haddington	North British.
Hadleigh	Great Eastern.
Hailsham	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Halesworth	Great Eastern.
Halifax	Great Northern.
Halifax (Pellon)	Great Northern and Lancashire and Yorkshire (Joint).
Halifax	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Haltwhistle	North-Eastern.
Ham Street	South-Eastern.
Hanley	North Staffordshire.
Hardwick Road	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Harecastle	North Staffordshire.
Harlech	Cambrian.
Harleston	Great Eastern.
Harling Road	Great Eastern.
Harlington	Midland.
Harlew	Great Eastern.
Harrietsham	London, Chatham, and Dover.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Harrow	London and North-Western.
Harwich	Great Eastern.
Hatfield	Great Northern.
Havant	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Hawarden	Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay.
Hawick	North British.
Hay	Midland.
Haydon Bridge	North-Eastern.
Headcorn	South-Eastern.
Headingley	North-Eastern.
Heckmondwike	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Helpringham	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Hendon	Midland.
Hereford (Barton)	Great Western.
Hereford (Barr's Court)	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Hereford (Moorfields)	Midland.
Herne Bay	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Herne Hill	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Hertford	Great Eastern.
Hertford	Great Northern.
Hexham	North-Eastern.
Heyford	Great Western.
Highbridge	Great Western.
Highbridge	London and South-Western and Midland.
Highlandman	Caledonian.
High Wycombe	Great Western.
Hindley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Hitchin	Great Northern.
Hitchin	Midland.
Hockley	Great Eastern.
Hogwell Siding	Great Eastern.
Hollingbourne	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Holmfild	Great Northern and Lancashire and Yorkshire (Joint).
Holmfirth	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Holsworthy	London and South-Western.
Holyhead	London and North-Western.
Holywood	Glasgow and South-Western.
Honiton	London and South-Western.
Hook	London and South-Western.
Horley	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Hornby	Midland.
Hornsey	Great Northern.
Horsebridge	London and South-Western.
Horsham	London, Brighton, and South Coast
Huddersfield	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Huddersfield	London and North-Western.
Hull (Goods)	North-Eastern.
Huntingdon	Great Northern.
Huntly	Great North of Scotland.
Hurlford	Glasgow and South-Western.
Ilford	Great Eastern.
Ingatestone	Great Eastern.
Ingrow	Great Northern.
Insch	Great North of Scotland.
Invergordon	Highland.
Inverkeillor	North British.
Inverness	Highland.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Inverurie	Great North of Scotland.
Ipswich	Great Eastern.
Irvine	Glasgow and South-Western.
Isleham	Great Eastern.
Ivy Bridge	Great Western.
Keighley	Great Northern.
Keith	Great North of Scotland.
Keith	Highland.
Kelso	North British.
Kemsing	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Kendal	London and North-Western.
Kerry	Cambrian.
Keswick	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Kettering	Midland.
Kibworth	Midland.
Kidderminster	Great Western.
Killearn	North British.
Killochan	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kilmarnock	Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint.
Kilmarnock	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kinbuck	Caledonian.
Kington	Great Western.
Kingston	London and South-Western.
Kingussie	Highland.
Kinross	North British.
Kirkby Stephen	North-Eastern.
Kirkconnel	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kirkcudbright	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kirkgunzeon	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kirkham	Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western (Joint).
Kittybrewster	Great North of Scotland.
Knaresborough	North-Eastern.
Knighton	London and North-Western.
Knottingley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ladybank	North British.
Lairg	Highland.
Lampeter	Manchester and Milford.
Lanark	Caledonian.
Lancaster	London and North-Western.
Lapford	London and South-Western.
Larbert	Caledonian.
Launceston	London and South-Western.
Laurencekirk	Caledonian.
Leamington	Great Western.
Leamington (Milverton Station).	London and North-Western.
Leeds (Low Level)	Great Northern.
Leeds	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Leeds	London and North-Western.
Leeds	Midland.
Leeds (Marsh Lane)	North-Eastern.
Leeds (Wellington Street)	North-Eastern.
Leek	North Staffordshire.
Leeming Lane	North Eastern.
Leicester	Great Northern.
Leicester	Midland.
Leigh	North Staffordshire.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Leighton	London and North-Western.
Leith (South)	North British.
Lenham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Lenwade	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Leominster	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Leuchars	North British.
Lewes	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Leyburn	North-Eastern.
Leyland	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Lichfield (City Station)	London and North-Western.
Lichfield (Trent Valley)	London and North-Western.
Lidford	London and South-Western.
Lincoln	Great Northern.
Lincoln	Midland.
Linlithgow	North British.
Liphook	London and South-Western.
Liskeard	Great Western.
Littlehampton	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Liverpool (Huskisson)	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Liverpool (Wavertree Road)	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Liverpool (North Docks)	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Liverpool (Canada Dock)	London and North-Western.
Liverpool (Stanley)	London and North-Western.
Llanbedr and Pensarn	Cambrian.
Llanbrynmair	Cambrian.
Llandilo	Great Western.
Llandovery	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Llanfechain	Cambrian.
Llanfyllin	Cambrian.
Llanidloes	Cambrian.
Llansaintffraid	Cambrian.
Llanymynech	Cambrian.
Llwyngwrl	Cambrian.
Llyncllys	Cambrian.
Lockerbie	Caledonian.
London (Holloway)	Great Northern.
London (King's Cross Goods)	Great Northern.
London (Paddington)	Great Western.
London (Willow Walk)	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
London (Stewarts Lane)	London, Chatham, and Dover.
London (Maiden Lane)	London and North-Western.
London (Nine Elms)	London and South-Western.
London (Kentish Town)	Midland.
London (Poplar)	North London.
London (Bricklayers' Arms)	South-Eastern.
Longport	North Staffordshire.
Long Preston	Midland.
Longridge	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Longton	North Staffordshire.
Longtown	North British.
Loughboro'	Midland.
Louth	Great Northern.
Lowestoft	Great Eastern.
Low Moor	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ludlow	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Luton	Great Northern.
Luton	Midland.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Lymington Town	London and South-Western.
Lynn (Town)	Great Eastern.
Lytham	Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western (Joint)
Macclesfield	London and North-Western
Macclesfield	Macclesfield Committee.
Macclesfield	North Staffordshire.
Machynlleth	Cambrian.
Madeley	London and North-Western.
Magdalen Road	Great Eastern.
Magor...	Great Western.
Maidstone	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Maidstone	South-Eastern.
Maldon (East)	Great Eastern.
Maldon (West)	Great Eastern.
Malton	North-Eastern.
Manchester (London Road)	London and North-Western.
Manchester (Cross Lane)	London and North-Western.
Manchester	Midland.
Manningtree	Great Eastern.
Mansfield	Midland.
March...	Great Eastern.
Mardocks	Great Eastern.
Margate	South-Eastern.
Market Drayton	Great Western.
Market Drayton	North Staffordshire.
Market Harboro'	Midland.
Market Rasen	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Market Weighton	North-Eastern.
Markinch	North British.
Marlborough	Midland and South-Western Junction.
Marshfield	Great Western.
Martin Mill	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Maryport	Maryport and Carlisle.
Masborough	Midland.
Massingham	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Mauchline...	Glasgow and South-Western.
Maud	Great North of Scotland.
Maxwelltown	Glasgow and South-Western.
Maybole	Glasgow and South-Western.
Meikle	Caledonian.
Mellis...	Great Eastern.
Melmerby	North-Eastern.
Melton	Great Eastern.
Melton	Midland.
Melton Constable	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Melton Mowbray	Great Northern and London and North-Western (Joint).
Meopham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Merthyr	Great Western.
Methven	Caledonian.
Micheldever	London and South-Western.
Middlesborough	North-Eastern.
Midhurst	London and South-Western.
Mildenhall	Great Eastern.
Milford	Great Western.
Milford Junction	North-Eastern.
Milliken Park	Glasgow and South-Western.
Millom	Furness.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Minster	South-Eastern.
Minsterley	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Mirfield	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Mold	London and North-Western.
Monmouth (Troy)	Great Western.
Montgomery	Cambrian.
Montrose	Caledonian.
Montrose	North British.
Moorside and Wardley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Morecambe	Midland.
Moreton	London and South-Western.
Morpeth	North-Eastern.
Motherwell	Caledonian.
Muirkirk	Glasgow and South-Western.
Muir of Ord	Highland.
Nairn	Highland.
Narberth	Pembroke and Tenby.
Neath	Great Western.
Neath Yard	Neath and Brecon.
Needham	Great Eastern.
Nelson	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Newark	Great Northern.
Newark	Midland.
Newbridge-on-Wye	Cambrian.
Newbury	Great Western.
New Camnock	Glasgow and South-Western.
Newcastle (Forth Station)	North-Eastern.
Newcastle (New Bridge Street)	North-Eastern.
Newcastle	North Staffordshire.
Newhaven	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
New Luce	Glasgow and South-Western.
Newmarket	Great Eastern.
New Milford	Great Western.
Newport (Mon.)	Great Western.
Newport (Salop)	London and North-Western.
New Southgate	Great Northern.
Newton Abbot	Great Western.
Newton Stewart	Portpatrick and Wigtownshire (Joint).
Newtown	Cambrian.
Norbury	North Staffordshire.
Normanton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Normanton	Midland.
Northallerton	North-Eastern.
Northampton	London and North-Western.
Northampton	Midland.
North Dean	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
North Tawton	London and South-Western.
North Walsham	Great Eastern.
North Woolwich	Great Eastern.
Northwich... ..	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Norton Bridge	North Staffordshire.
Norton-in-Hales	North Staffordshire.
Norwich (City)	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Norwich (Trowse)	Great Eastern.
Nottingham	Great Northern.
Nottingham	Midland.
Nuneaton	London and North-Western.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Oakamoor...	North Staffordshire.
Oakham	Midland.
Okehampton	London and South-Western.
Old Cumnock	Glasgow and South-Western.
Oldham	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Oldham (Glodwick Road)	London and North-Western.
Oldham (Clegg Street)	Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge.
Old Meldrum	Great North of Scotland.
Ongar..	Great Eastern.
Ore	South-Eastern.
Ormskirk	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Oswestry	Cambrian.
Oswestry	Great Western.
Oxenholme	London and North-Western.
Oxford	Great Western.
Oxford	London and North-Western.
Paddock Wood	South-Eastern.
Padiham	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Paisley	Glasgow and South-Western.
Peebles	North British.
Pembroke	Pembroke and Tenby.
Penrhyndeudraeth	Cambrian.
Penrith	London and North-Western.
Penruddock	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Penzance	Great Western.
Perth	Caledonian.
Perth	North British.
Peterboro'	Great Eastern.
Peterboro'	Great Northern.
Peterboro'	London and North-Western.
Peterboro'	Midland.
Petersfield	London and South-Western.
Pevensey	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Pickering	North-Eastern.
Pinchbeck	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Pipe Gate	North Staffordshire.
Pitlochry	Highland.
Pluckley	South-Eastern.
Plymouth	Great Western.
Plymouth (Friary)	London and South-Western.
Poole	London and South-Western.
Pool Quay	Cambrian.
Portmadoc	Cambrian.
Portsmouth (Lancashire)	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Portsmouth (Joint Station)	London and South-Western, and London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Potter Hanworth	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint)
Potter Heigham	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Preston	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Preston (Maudlands)	Lancashire and Yorkshire, and London and North-Western (Joint).
Preston (Oxhey Market)	London and North-Western.
Prittlewell	Great Eastern.
Pudsey (Greenside)	Great Northern.
Pulborough	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Pwllheli	Cambrian.
Queenborough	London, Chatham, and Dover.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Racks	Glasgow and South-Western.
Radcliffe	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ramsbottom	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ramsey	Great Eastern.
Ramsgate	South-Eastern.
Ravensthorpe	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Rawtenstall	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Rayleigh	Great Eastern.
Reading	Great Western.
Reading	South-Eastern.
Redbridge	London and South-Western.
Red Hill	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Red Hill	South-Eastern.
Reedham	Great Eastern.
Reepham	Great Eastern.
Reigate	South-Eastern.
Retford	Great Northern.
Retford	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Rhayader	Cambrian.
Rhuddlan	London and North-Western.
Richmond	North-Eastern.
Rimington	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ringwood	London and South-Western.
Ripon	North-Eastern.
Robertsbridge	South-Eastern.
Rocester	North Staffordshire.
Rochdale	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Rochester	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Rochford	Great Eastern.
Rolleston-on-Dove	North Staffordshire.
Romford	Great Eastern.
Romsey	London and South-Western.
Rotherham	Manchester Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Rotherham	Midland.
Roths	Great North of Scotland.
Royston	Great Northern.
Rugby	London and North-Western.
Rugeley	London and North-Western.
Ruskington	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Ruthin	London and North-Western.
Ruthwell	Glasgow and South-Western.
Rye	South-Eastern.
Saffron Walden	Great Eastern.
St. Albans	Great Northern.
St. Albans	Midland.
St. Andrews	North British.
St. Austell	Great Western.
St. Boswells (New Town)	North British.
St. Budeaux	London and South-Western.
St. Germain's Siding	Great Eastern.
St. Ives	Great Eastern.
St. Olaves	Great Eastern.
Salford	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Salisbury	Great Western.
Salisbury	London and South-Western.
Salwick	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Sampford Courtnay	London and South-Western.
Sandal	Great Northern, and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire (Joint).

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Sandwich	South-Eastern.
Sanquhar	Glasgow and South-Western.
Saxmundham	Great Eastern.
Seamer Junction	North-Eastern.
Seascale	Furness.
Selby	North-Eastern.
Selsdon Road	South-Eastern.
Semley	London and South-Western.
Settle	Midland.
Sevenoaks	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Sevenoaks	South-Eastern.
Shalford	South-Eastern.
Sheffield	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Sheffield	Midland.
Shenfield and Hutton	Great Eastern.
Shepherd's Well	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Shepreth	Great Northern.
Shepton Mallet... ..	London and South-Western, and Midland.
Shepton Mallet... ..	Somerset and Dorset.
Sherborne	London and South-Western.
Shorncliffe... ..	South-Eastern.
Shrewsbury	Great Western.
Shrewsbury	London and North-Western.
Silloth	North British.
Silverdale	North Staffordshire.
Sittingbourne	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Six Mile Bottom	Great Eastern.
Skipton	Midland.
Sleaford	Great Northern.
Slough	Great Western.
Smeeth	South-Eastern.
Snaith... ..	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Soham	Great Eastern.
Sole Street... ..	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Southall	Great Western.
Southampton	London and South-Western.
Southend-on-Sea	Great Eastern.
Southminster	Great Eastern.
South Stockton	North-Eastern.
Southwick... ..	Glasgow and South-Western.
Spalding	Great Northern.
Stafford	London and North-Western.
Stalybridge	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Stalybridge	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Stalham	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Stamford	Great Northern.
Stamford	Midland.
Staplehurst	South-Eastern.
Stewarton	Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint
Steyning	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Stirling	Caledonian.
Stirling (Cowpark)... ..	North British.
Stockbridge	London and South-Western.
Stockton (North Shore)... ..	North-Eastern.
Stoke	North Staffordshire.
Stoke Ferry	Great Eastern.
Stone	North Staffordshire.
Stonea	Great Eastern.
Stonehaven	Caledonian.
Stowmarket	Great Eastern.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Stranraer	Portpatrick and Wigtownshire (Joint).
Stranraer Harbour	Portpatrick and Wigtownshire (Joint).
Stratford	Great Eastern.
Stratford-on-Avon	Great Western.
Strichen	Great North of Scotland.
Strome Ferry	Highland.
Strood	South-Eastern.
Sturminster Newton	London and South-Western, and Midland.
Sturminster Newton	Somerset and Dorset.
Sudbury	Great Eastern.
Sudbury	North Staffordshire.
Sunderland (Monkwearmouth).	North-Eastern.
Surbiton	London and South-Western.
Swaffham	Great Eastern.
Swaffham Prior	Great Eastern.
Swanage	London and South-Western.
Swansea	Great Western.
Swansea	London and North-Western.
Swathling	London and South-Western.
Swindon	Great Western.
Swindon	Midland and South-Western Junction.
Syston	Midland.
Tain	Highland.
Talgarth	Cambrian.
Tallington	Great Northern.
Talsarnau	Cambrian.
Tamworth	London and North-Western.
Tariff	Glasgow and South-Western.
Tattenhall Road	London and North-Western.
Taunton	Great Western.
Tavistock	Great Western.
Tavistock	London and South-Western.
Tayport	North British.
Tebay	North-Eastern.
Templecombe	Somerset and Dorset.
Tewkesbury	Midland.
Thame	Great Western.
Thames Haven	London, Tilbury, and Southend.
Thirsk	North-Eastern.
Thornhill	Glasgow and South-Western.
Thorpe-le-Soken	Great Eastern.
Thrapston	London and North-Western.
Three Cocks	Cambrian.
Threlkeld	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Thursford	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Thurso	Highland.
Tilbury	London, Tilbury, and Southend.
Tisbury	London and South-Western.
Tiverton	Great Western.
Tivetshall	Great Eastern.
Todmorden	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Torrington	London and South-Western.
Totnes	Great Western.
Tottenham	Great Eastern.
Towneley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Towyn	Cambrian.
Tregaron	Manchester and Milford.
Trimley	Great Eastern.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Troutbeck	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Trowbridge	Great Western.
Truro	Great Western.
Tufnell Park	Great Eastern.
Tullibardine	Caledonian.
Tunbridge	South-Eastern.
Tunbridge Wells	South-Eastern.
Tunstall	North Staffordshire.
Turriff	Great North of Scotland.
Tutbury	North Staffordshire.
Tweedmouth	North-Eastern.
Twyford	Great Western.
Ulverston	Furness.
Umberleigh	London and South-Western.
Uttoxeter	North Staffordshire.
Wainfleet	Great Northern.
Wakefield (Kirkgate)	Great Northern.
Wakefield (Westgate)	Great Northern.
Wakefield (Westgate)	Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire (Joint).
Wakefield	Lancashire and Yorkshire
Wakefield (Westgate)	Midland.
Walmer	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Walsingham	Great Eastern.
Waltham Cross	Great Eastern.
Warboys	Great Eastern.
Wareham	London and South-Western.
Warrington	London and North-Western.
Warwick	Great Western.
Waterfoot	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Watford	London and North-Western.
Wellingboro'	London and North-Western.
Wellingboro'	Midland.
Wellington (Salop)	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Wells	Great Western.
Welshpool	Cambrian.
Welwyn	Great Northern.
Wem	London and North-Western.
Westenhanger	South-Eastern.
West Hartlepool	North-Eastern.
Westhoughton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
West Kilbride	Glasgow and South-Western.
Weston	North Staffordshire.
Weybridge	London and South-Western.
Weyhill	Midland and South-Western Junction.
Weymouth	Great Western.
Wetherby	North-Eastern.
Wheathampstead	Great Northern.
Whitchurch	London and North-Western.
Whitehaven	London and North-Western and Furness Joint.
Whitmore	London and North-Western.
Whittlesford	Great Eastern.
Whitwell and Reepham	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Wickford	Great Eastern.
Wigan	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Wigan	London and North-Western.

Name of Station and Name of Railway.

Wigton	Maryport and Carlisle.
Wilton	London and South-Western.
Wimbledon	London and South-Western.
Wimborne	London and South-Western.
Winchester	London and South-Western.
Winchfield	London and South-Western.
Wisbech	Great Eastern.
Wisbech	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Wishaw (Central)	Caledonian.
Witham	Great Eastern.
Woking	London and South-Western.
Wolverhampton	Great Western.
Wolverhampton (Wednesfield Heath).	London and North-Western.
Wolverton	London and North-Western.
Wood Green	Great Northern.
Woodham Ferris	Great Eastern.
Wool	London and South-Western.
Worcester (Butts Branch)	Great Western.
Worcester (Shrub Hill)	Great Western.
Worcester	Midland.
Worstead	Great Eastern.
Wrexham	Great Western.
Wrexham	Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay.
Wroxham	Great Eastern.
Wymondham	Great Eastern.
Yarm	North-Eastern.
Yarmouth (Beach)	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Yeovil (Penn Mill)	Great Western.
Yeovil Town (Joint)	London and South-Western.
Yeovil Junction	London and South-Western.
York (Holgate Bridge)	North-Eastern.
York (Foss Islands)	North-Eastern.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
3446	1886. 16 September	The Animals Order of 1886.	The whole of Chapter 28 (Water Supply on Railways) and the Third Schedule.

ISLE OF MAN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

(5512.)

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(5512.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 8th December 1896.)

ISLE OF MAN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :

CHAPTER 1.—ANIMALS FROM ISLE OF MAN ADMITTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Unless and until the Board otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man may be landed in Great Britain without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine.

CHAPTER 2.—DISINFECTION.

Vessels.

2.—(1.) A vessel shall, after the landing therefrom of animals brought from the Isle of Man, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) *The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of limewash: except that
- (iv.) The application of limewash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.
- (v.) *All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of limewash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

Fodder and Litter.

3. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to animals brought from the Isle of Man, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

4.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading on or from a vessel of animals brought from the

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

Isle of Man, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of such animals, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows :

- (i.) The same shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
 - (ii.) The same shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, litter, and other matter so removed shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 3.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals from the Isle of Man to Great Britain.

5. The provisions of this Article shall apply in the case of every vessel in or on which animals are carried from the Isle of Man to a port or place in Great Britain.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

- (i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.
- (ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel, where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

- (iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.
- (iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them.
- (v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.
- (vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Passage-Ways.)

(viii.) In all inclosed portions of the vessel in which animals are carried there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot six inches from the hatchway to the most distant pen, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(ix.) Where sheep are carried on deck, proper gangways or passage-ways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

(Ventilation.)

(x.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Overcrowding.)

(xii.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xiii.) All fat cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xiv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xv.) The vessel shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals.

(Injured Animals.)

(xvi.) If any animal has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured during the voyage, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Returns as to Casualties.)

(xvii.) The owner or charterer of any vessel on which animals are carried, shall keep a record of all animals which have died or have been killed or seriously injured while on such vessel, and shall at the end of every month send a copy of such record to the Board.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xviii.) From each first day of November to the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Detention.

6. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Board, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or any of them, have not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Board otherwise direct.

CHAPTER 4.—FOOD AND WATER.

Food and Water during Detention.

7. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner.

Water at Place of Landing.

8. At every place where animals are landed under this Order, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of an Inspection of the Board, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there gratuitously on request of any person having charge of any animal.

Food at Place of Landing.

9. At every place where animals are landed under this Order provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board, for the speedy and convenient landing of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Board approve.

CHAPTER 5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

General Power of Detention.

10. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any animal, horse, ass, or mule brought from the Isle of Man, or with respect to any carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought therefrom, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit.

Offences.

11.—(1.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel or any animals thereon in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and

the master of the vessel in which the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

12. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

13. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“ Cattle ” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves :

“ Animals ” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine :

“ Fodder ” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals :

“ Litter ” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals :

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

14. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

15. This Order may be cited as the ISLE OF MAN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

EXPORTATION OF HORSES ORDER OF 1898.

(5886.)

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(5886.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 25th November 1898.)

EXPORTATION OF HORSES ORDER OF 1898.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Prohibition of Exportation of Unfit Horses.

1. It shall not be lawful to convey in a vessel from any port in Great Britain any horse which, owing to age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other reason cannot be so conveyed without cruelty during the intended passage and on landing.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Horses.

2. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all vessels in or on which horses are carried from any port or place in Great Britain to any port or place outside the British Islands, except vessels belonging to Her Majesty.

(Fittings of Vessels.)

(i.) Each horse shall be carried in a separate box or stall of sufficient size, which shall be so constructed as to

be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather and to resist the weight of a horse thrown against it.

(ii.) The floor of each box or stall shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens, or shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(iii.) Each box or stall shall be provided with suitable means for slinging the horse carried.

(iv.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to horses shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(v.) Horses while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Ventilation.)

(vi.) All parts of the vessel on which horses are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the horses carried.

(Light.)

(vii.) All parts of the vessel over which the horses pass, or in which they are stalled, shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the horses.

(Passage-Ways.)

(viii.) Between every two rows of horses, and in front of every single row of horses, there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot and six inches, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(Food and Water.)

(ix.) Horses carried on a vessel shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of suitable food and water, and accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of the food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

(Securing of Horses.)

(x.) All horses while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xi.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading of horses on a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the horses.

(Attendance.)

(xii.) A vessel on which horses are carried shall carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the horses.

Water at Shipping Places.

3. At every place in Great Britain where horses are put on board of vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Board, for a supply of suitable water for the horses; and water shall be supplied there gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any horse.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

4. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

5. Horses shall be animals for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

and of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as provide for offences and legal proceedings.

Offences.

6. If any horse is conveyed or anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the person in charge of the horse in respect of which,—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place in which—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted,

shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

7. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“ The British Islands ” means the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man :

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

8. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Short Title.

9. This Order may be cited as the EXPORTATION OF HORSES ORDER OF 1898.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

CONVEYANCE OF HORSES ORDER OF 1909.

(7785.)

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 8. Short Title.
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(7785.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 7th October 1909.)

CONVEYANCE OF HORSES ORDER OF 1909.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Carriage by Railway of Unfit Horses.

1. No horse shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be carried by railway if, owing to age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other reason, it cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering during the intended transit by railway.

Carriage by Water of Unfit Horses.

2.—(1.) No horse shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be conveyed in a vessel from any port in Great Britain if, owing to age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other reason, it cannot be conveyed without unnecessary suffering during the intended passage.

(2.) This Article shall not affect the operation of Article 1 (*Prohibition of Exportation of Unfit Horses*) of the Exportation of Horses Order of 1898.

Notification by Inspectors of Unfitness of Horses for Conveyance.

3. Where an Inspector of the Board or of a Local Authority is of opinion that a horse intended to be carried by a railway or conveyed in a vessel cannot owing to age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other reason, be so carried or conveyed without unnecessary suffering, he shall serve a notice to that effect on the person in charge of the animal and also, when practicable, on an officer of the railway company or the master of the vessel, and until such notice is withdrawn by the Inspector it shall be unlawful to carry the animal by the railway or convey it in the vessel, and if the horse is carried or conveyed in contravention of this Article, the person in charge thereof, and the railway company or the master of the vessel, where the notice has been served on an officer of the company or master, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

4. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

5. Horses shall be animals for the purposes of section forty-three (*Police*), section forty-four (*General Administrative Provisions*), and also for the purposes of all other sections of the Act of 1894 containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences or procedure.

Interpretation.

6.—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—
“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries :

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector :

“Master” includes a person having command or charge of a vessel :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

7. This Order shall come into operation on the eighteenth day of October, nineteen hundred and nine.

Short Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the CONVEYANCE OF HORSES ORDER OF 1909.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this seventh day of October, nineteen hundred and nine.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,

Secretary.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901

(6396.)

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- SCHEDULE.

(6396.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 12th December 1901.)

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Restriction on Importation of Dogs.

1. An imported dog, that is to say, a dog brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, shall not be landed in Great Britain unless its landing is authorised by a licence of the Board previously obtained, and when landed it shall be subject to the provisions of this Order, and to the conditions inserted in any licence authorising its landing.

Detention and Isolation of Imported Dogs.

2.--(1.) An imported dog shall, for a period of six calendar months after its landing, be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation, or under the control, of a veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Board for that purpose, and such premises are in this Order referred to as the "place of detention."

(2.) During the said period the dog shall not be moved from the place of detention except to another place of detention or to a vessel for exportation, and in either case only with a licence of the Board authorising such movement.

(3.) This Article shall not apply to (a) an imported dog which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be a bonâ fide performing dog; or (b) to an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours after its landing; but every such dog shall be subject to the other Articles of this Order.

(4.) This Article shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and two.

Conditions of Licence.

3. The Board may insert in any licence granted by them under this Order authorising the landing of an imported dog such conditions as they think necessary or desirable for the following purposes:

- (i.) for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog so far as the same is not prescribed and regulated by this Order;
- (ii.) For prescribing the person by whom and the premises on which the dog shall be detained and isolated;
- (iii.) for regulating the movement of the dog to the place of detention, or vessel for exportation, and for prohibiting or regulating its movement during a period of six calendar months after its landing, or until its exportation, as the case may be;
- (iv.) for prescribing the confinement of the dog in a suitable hamper, crate, box, or other receptacle during the movement of the dog by railway, or along a highway or thoroughfare;
- (v.) for prescribing the mode of isolation of the dog;
- (vi.) for prescribing the muzzling of the dog;
- (vii.) for prescribing the notice to be given of the death or loss of the dog, or of any matter arising in connection with the movement, detention, or isolation of the dog and the persons by whom and to whom the notice is to be given; and

- (viii.) for prescribing the production of a licence for inspection by an officer of the Board, or constable, or officer of Customs.

Notice of Detention in case of Illegal Landing.

4.—(1.) Where an imported dog has been landed in contravention of this Order or of any Order hereby revoked, the Board, or an Inspector of the Board, may give notice to the owner or person in charge of the dog requiring that, within a time specified in such notice, the dog shall be moved (a) to a vessel for exportation, or (b) to a place of detention for the purpose of detention and isolation in accordance with the provisions of such notice.

(2.) Such provisions may be inserted in the notice as the Board may think necessary or desirable for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding Article.

(3.) A notice under this Article may, subject to any instructions issued by the Board, be given by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Withdrawal of Licence in cases of Default.

5.—(1.) If the owner or person in charge of an imported dog is convicted of an offence under this Order in relation to the dog, the Board, or an Inspector of the Board, may give notice to such owner or person in charge, requiring him to move the dog to a vessel for exportation within a time specified in such notice.

(2.) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Re-landing prohibited of Imported Dogs moved to Vessels for Exportation.

6. An imported dog which has been moved to a vessel for exportation in accordance with a licence or notice under this Order shall not be re-landed in Great Britain without a licence of the Board authorising such landing.

Seizure of Dogs in case of Default.

7.—(1.) If an imported dog is not detained and isolated as required by this Order or by the conditions or provisions of any licence or notice thereunder, an Inspector of the Board may seize the dog and thereupon the Board shall

detain and isolate it at the place of detention specified in the licence or notice, or any other place of detention selected by them, in accordance with the requirements of this Order or the said conditions or provisions.

(2.) If the owner of the dog does not, within ten days after the expiration of the period of detention specified in this Order or in the licence or notice, claim the said dog from the Board and pay to them their expenses of detaining and isolating the dog, the Board may destroy or otherwise dispose of the dog as they think expedient.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

8.—(1.) If any person lands or attempts to land a dog in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceedings against him under the Act of 1894 for an offence against that Act.

(2.) The dog in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Detention of Dogs on Vessels in Port.

9.—(1.) Every dog to which this Article applies shall at all times while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain be—

- (a.) secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a wire cage muzzle so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water ; or
- (b.) confined in an enclosed part of the vessel from which the dog cannot escape.

(2.) If any dog to which this Article applies shall die, or be lost from a vessel, in any port in Great Britain, the person in charge of the dog shall forthwith give notice of such death or loss to the Board.

(3.) The provisions of this Article shall apply to every imported dog which is not accompanied by a licence issued by the Board authorising the landing of such dog in Great Britain.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

10. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely) :

Section forty-three (powers of police) ;

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors) ;

Section fifty-six (unlawful landing) ;

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

11. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

12.—(1.) If a dog is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed, and the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the person landing the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a dog is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving the dog, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the dog is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a dog is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where such dog is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the dog, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts defaults or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a dog is not secured, muzzled, or confined as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the master of any vessel on board which the dog is or has been carried to Great Britain, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, allows a dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If the owner or person in charge of a dog fails to give, produce, or do any notice, licence, or thing which by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, he is required to give, produce, or do, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

13.—(1.) The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under any Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, any Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

(2.) A licence granted under any Order hereby revoked shall, from and after the commencement of this Order, have effect as if it had been granted under this Order, and may be enforced accordingly.

Interpretation.

14. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

15. Except where otherwise expressed this Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

16. This Order (except Article 2 thereof) shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5611	1897. 7 May	The Importation of Dogs Order of 1897.
5810	1898. 14 June	The Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1898.
6194	1900. 5 December	The Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1900.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

THE IMPORTATION OF CANINE ANIMALS
ORDER OF 1909.

(7695.)

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(7695.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 12th May 1909.)

IMPORTATION OF CANINE ANIMALS ORDER OF
1909.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Application of Order.

1.—(1.) This Order applies only to wolves, jackals, foxes, wild dogs and other animals of the canine tribe (except the domestic dog), and such animals are herein referred to as “canine animals.”

(2.) The restrictions on the importation of domestic dogs are not affected by this Order.

Restriction on Importation of Canine Animals.

2.—(1.) An imported canine animal, that is to say, a canine animal which is brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland the Channel Islands and the

Isle of Man, shall not be landed in Great Britain unless its landing is authorised by a licence of the Board previously obtained, and when landed it shall be detained or otherwise dealt with in accordance with such conditions as may be inserted in any licence authorising its landing.

(2.) If a canine animal is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed, and the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the person landing the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If the conditions or provisions of a licence are not complied with, the owner of the animal to which it relates, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Withdrawal of licences in certain cases.

3.—(1.) In any case in which the Board think it necessary to do so for the purposes of this Order, the Board, or an Inspector of the Board, may give notice to the owner or person in charge of an imported canine animal requiring either that it shall be moved to a vessel for exportation, or that it shall be moved to a place of detention for the purpose of detention and isolation in accordance with the provisions of such notice, and in either case specifying the time within which the movement is to be carried out.

(2.) A notice under this Article may in accordance with instructions issued by the Board, be given by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(3.) If the owner or person in charge of the animal, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the animal as required by the notice, or otherwise fails to comply with the provisions of the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

4.—(1.) If any person lands or attempts to land a canine animal in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceedings against him under the Act of 1894 for an offence against that Act.

(2.) The animal in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

5. Canine animals shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely) :

Section forty-three (powers of police) ;

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors) ;

Section fifty-six (unlawful landing) ;

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

6. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

7. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—
“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries :

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“Master” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

8. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten.

Short Title.

9. This Order may be cited as the IMPORTATION OF CANINE ANIMALS ORDER OF 1909.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twelfth day of May, nineteen hundred and nine.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,

Secretary.

FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1903.

(6719.)

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SCHEDULES.

(6719.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 30th June 1903.)

FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1903.*

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

CHAPTER 1.—PROHIBITION.

Animals from Scheduled Countries Prohibited.

1. It shall not be lawful to land in Great Britain any animal brought from any of the countries or parts of countries mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order, which countries and parts of countries are hereinafter referred to as scheduled countries.

Swine from the United States of America Prohibited.

2. It shall not be lawful to land in Great Britain any swine brought from the United States of America.

Prohibition of Landing of Carcases, &c.

3.—(1.) It shall not be lawful to land in Great Britain—

- (a.) a carcase of an animal which has died or been slaughtered on board a vessel while in a port or place in a scheduled country or during the passage from any such port or place to Great Britain ; or
- (b.) the dung of any such animal ; or

* Amended by the Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1903 (No. 3), see page 449.

- (c.) any partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to any such animal; or
- (d.) any litter that has been used for or about any such animal; or
- (e.)* any fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about any such animal unless they have been scraped and then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and lime-wash containing not less than five per cent. of actual carbolic or cresylic acid, and unless the permission of an Inspector of the Board for the landing thereof has been obtained.

(2.) The Principal Officer of Customs may seize and detain any carcase, dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils landed in contravention of this Article, and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit for the destruction or disposal thereof.

CHAPTER 2.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

Conditions of Landing.

4.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby made subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within twenty-eight days before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any scheduled country.

Second. That the vessel has not within twenty-one days before taking on board the animals imported or at any time since taking them on board, entered or been in any port or place in any scheduled country.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any port or place in any scheduled country.

(2.) Animals shall not be landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf unless and until the master of the vessel in which they are imported has on the occasion of such importation delivered to the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, a declaration made and signed that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

5.—(1.) Animals landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Board; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any animals so long as they remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs or of an Inspector of the Board except with the permission of the Commissioners or of the Inspector, as the case may be.

Disposal of Animals on Landing.

6. Animals when landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall be driven by lairage-men to the nearest available reception-lair or lairs within the limits of the Wharf, there to await the examination of an Inspector of the Board, and, until so examined, shall not be allowed to come in contact with any animals other than those forming part of the same cargo.

Examination of Animals.

7.—(1.) The animals shall be examined in a reception-lair by an Inspector of the Board during daylight.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals are found free from disease, the Inspector of the Board may permit the animals to be retained in such lair, which shall thereupon cease to be a reception-lair, or he may permit them to be moved out of such lair and into such other parts of the Foreign Animals Wharf as the market authority or its officers or the Inspector of the Board shall direct or permit.

Restrictions on Access to Foreign Animals Wharf.

8.—(1.) No person, except the officers of Customs and lairage-men and the Superintendent of the Foreign Animals Wharf and an Inspector of the Board, and such other persons as may be specially authorised in writing by an Inspector of the Board, shall during the time of the landing of the animals enter upon the landing-stage, pier, quay, or other part of the Foreign Animals Wharf at which the animals are landed, and no person except as aforesaid shall at any time enter upon any part of the Wharf which is being used as a reception-lair.

(2.) No person shall during the landing of the animals enter upon the part of the Wharf at which the animals

are landed or at any time enter a reception-lair unless he is wearing suitable overall coat and leggings, and every person who enters such part of a Wharf or reception-lair shall forthwith after leaving the same remove his over-all clothes, and thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots.

(3.) Overall clothes shall not be removed from a Foreign Animals Wharf unless and until they have been thoroughly disinfected.

(4.) Any person desiring to enter a Foreign Animals Wharf may be required by an officer authorised in writing in that behalf by the market authority to state the nature of the business necessitating such entry, and if he declines to make such statement, or if the officer requiring such statement is not satisfied as to the correctness of the same, or that the business necessitates his entry, the officer so authorised may prohibit his entry into the Wharf.

(5.) The market authority shall give notice of the provisions of this Article by placards, which shall be kept affixed at or near the entrance of any landing-stage, pier, quay, reception-lair, or other part of the Wharf to which access is for the time being restricted by this Article.

Power to exclude Persons.

9.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon any person who enters or goes into, on, or over such premises without that permission shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such Wharf, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof; and thereupon any person who fails to quit such premises on direction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Provision of Overall Clothes.

10. The market authority shall at all times provide to the satisfaction of the Board proper and suitable overall coats and leggings, for the use of lairage-men and other persons entering the Wharf.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

11. An Inspector of the Board or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance of the Wharf or any building therein, a notice to the effect that persons before entering such Wharf or building, or that persons before leaving such Wharf or building will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

Regulations in case of Detection of Disease in Foreign Animals Wharf.

12. If it appears to an Inspector of the Board that disease exists or has lately existed in a reception-lair, or in any particular building, slaughter-house, or other part of a Foreign Animals Wharf, all the animals that are then within such reception-lair, building, slaughter-house, or other part of a Wharf shall be there detained by the Inspector of the Board or shall be moved to such other part of the Wharf as he shall direct or permit, and the same shall be dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Inspector of the Board.

Food and Water.

13.—(1.) Animals landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall, until they are taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the market authority or the person in charge thereof with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water, and the expenses incurred by them in respect thereof shall be defrayed by the owners or consignees of the animals, and may be recovered by such authority or person from the owners or consignees in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2.) The animals shall, after they have been taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the owners or consignees with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water.

(3.) The food supplied to sucking-calves in accordance with this Article shall be gruel or milk or other proper food.

(4.) If an animal remains without a proper and sufficient supply of food or water in contravention of the provisions of this Article, the market authority, and the owner and the consignee and the person in charge of the animal, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against

the Act of 1894; and it shall lie on the person liable to supply food and water to the animal when charged to prove the proper and sufficient supply of food or water or both and the time when the same was so supplied.

Time for Slaughter.

14.—(1.) The owner of an animal landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall cause the same to be slaughtered within ten days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing, in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

(2.) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(3.) The slaughter of the animals shall be commenced at such time after the landing thereof as an Inspector of the Board in any case may direct, and when commenced shall be completed as soon as practicable.

Movement of Carcases, Manure, &c.

15.—(1.) No carcase, offal, fodder, litter, dung or manure shall be removed from a Foreign Animals Wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2.) All dung and manure shall, before being so removed, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

(3.) If an Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Removal of Fittings &c. from Foreign Animals Wharf.

16.*—(1.) Fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils that have been used for or about animals and have been landed from a vessel at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall not be removed from such Wharf unless they have been scraped and then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and lime-wash as above prescribed, and unless the permission of an Inspector of the Board for the removal thereof has been obtained.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

Disinfection of Foreign Animals Wharf.

17. An Inspector of the Board may give notice in writing to the market authority or superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any portion of the Wharf by such market authority, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the Wharf shall not be used for animals unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Restriction on Use of Foreign Animals Wharf.

18.—(1.) No animals other than foreign animals shall be at any time landed at or moved into or kept in a Foreign Animals Wharf.

(2.) Any animal being in a Foreign Animals Wharf shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, be deemed to be a foreign animal, and the provisions of this Order relating to the Wharf shall apply to such animal.

(3.) A Foreign Animals Wharf shall not be used for any purpose other than the purposes authorised by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, or any Order of the Board under the said Acts in relation thereto.

CHAPTER 3.—LANDING, DISINFECTION, AND DISPOSAL OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS.

Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

19. All dung of foreign animals, and all fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about foreign animals, and all other dung, fodder, or litter brought in the same vessel with foreign animals, shall, if landed, be landed in such manner, at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

*Regulations as to Landing of Dung, Fodder, &c.,
of Foreign Animals.*

20.—(1.) Dung of foreign animals, and partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall not be landed at any place without the previous consent in writing of the Local Authority of the District in which the place is situate.

(2.) All other fodder and litter brought in the same vessel with foreign animals may be landed without the

previous consent of the Local Authority, but, shall, when landed, remain under the charge of an Officer of Customs, and such fodder and litter shall not be removed from the place of landing except with the permission in writing of an Officer of Customs.

(3.)* Fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about foreign animals shall not be landed at any place without the previous consent in writing of the Local Authority of the District in which the place is situate unless they have been scraped and then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and lime-wash as above prescribed. If landed with such consent without having been so previously cleansed and disinfected they shall be forthwith cleansed and disinfected in the manner aforesaid by and at the expense of the owner, and shall not be removed or permitted to come in contact with any animals until so cleansed and disinfected.

(4.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any such dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf.

Disinfection of Dung, Fodder, &c., of Foreign Animals.

21.—(1.) All dung of foreign animals, and all partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any such dung, fodder, or litter landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf.

CHAPTER 4.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND OTHER APPARATUS USED FOR ANIMALS.

Vessels.

22.—(1.) In the case of a vessel from which foreign animals have been landed in Great Britain, each compartment of the vessel shall, after the landing of the animals therefrom, and before any animal or cargo is placed in that compartment, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the compartment with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept; then

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

- (ii.) The same parts shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.)* The same parts shall be thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and lime-wash as above prescribed; except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.
- (v.)* All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then be thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and lime-wash as above prescribed.

(2.) Each part of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact, and all fittings, pens, hurdles, and utensils, used for or about animals, shall be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this Article before any other animal or any cargo is allowed to come in contact therewith.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless they have been well mixed with quicklime, and when landed they shall be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

23.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of foreign animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of foreign animals, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.)* The apparatus shall be thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and lime-wash as above prescribed.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, litter, and other matter so removed shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

CHAPTER 5.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND OTHER APPARATUS USED FOR HORSES, ASSES, OR MULES.

24.—(1.) The provisions of Article 22 of the preceding Chapter shall, subject as hereinafter provided, apply to a vessel from which foreign horses, asses, or mules are landed, in all respects as if horses, asses, and mules were animals within the meaning of that Chapter.

(2.) Provided that in the case of a horse, ass, or mule being carried in a horse-box, it shall be sufficient if such horse-box be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The floor of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the horse, ass, or mule have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : and
- (ii.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with soap and water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

CHAPTER 6.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Foreign Animals.

25. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply in the case of every vessel in or on which foreign animals intended to be landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf are carried to a port or place in Great Britain.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

(i.) Animals shall not be carried on more than three decks.

(ii.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried, or on any hatch the coamings of which exceed eighteen inches in height.

(iii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iv.) All animals shall be carried in pens.

(v.) No pen shall exceed eleven feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and each pen shall be constructed in such a manner, and with materials of such character and strength as to be able to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against it.

(vi.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vii.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise, and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(viii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Space for Animals.)

(ix.) Sufficient space shall be allotted in every pen to enable the animals therein properly to feed and rest during the voyage.

(Overcrowding.)

(x.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

(Passage-Ways.)

(xi.) Between every two rows of animals, and in front of every single row of animals, there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot and six inches, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(Ventilation.)

(xii.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xiii.) Arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Food and Water.)

(xiv.) When animals are carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours, they shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of food and water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xv.) All cattle, whether polled or not, while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head or neck and so as to stand athwartships.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xvi.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the landing of animals from a vessel shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xvii.) The vessel shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to tend the animals properly; and every consignment of cattle shall be in charge of a responsible foreman, who shall have under him competent assistants numbering with himself one for every twenty-five head of cattle; and proper and suitable accommodation for all these persons shall be provided.

(Injured Animals.)

(xviii.) If any animal on board a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

Slaughter of Injured Animals when landed.

26. Where any maimed or injured foreign animal is landed from a vessel the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Board, or may, if he thinks fit, at any time slaughter that animal.

CHAPTER 7.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Carcases of Animals Dying on Voyage.

27.—(1.) If a vessel arriving at a port has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has

died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival at the place of discharge, report the fact to the proper Officer of Customs there.

(2.) The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Officer.

General Power of Detention.

28. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or with respect to any foreign carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

Duties of Local Authority and Police.

29. The Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Board to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Exemption of Certain Animals.

30. This Order shall not apply in relation to animals brought to Great Britain from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or to animals to be landed at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station.

Offences.

31.—(1.) If any animal, carcase, dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, carcase, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any person, whose entry into a Foreign Animals Wharf is prohibited, enters or attempts to enter into such Wharf he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection, which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If any animal is not slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of this Order, the person failing to cause such slaughter shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which, and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which, and the market authority of the Foreign Animals Wharf in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which, as the case may be, the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel or any animals thereon in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

32. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked; but this revocation shall not—

- (i.) revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by, or otherwise affect the past operation of, any of those Orders;
- (ii.) affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order;
- (iii.) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed

against or the recovery or imposition of any penalty or forfeiture or punishment incurred under any Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

33. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“ Cattle ” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves :

“ Animals ” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine :

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

“ Foreign,” applied to animals, horses, asses, mules, and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from any country out of the United Kingdom :

“ Foreign Animals Wharf ” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Board for the landing of foreign animals subject to slaughter at the port of landing :

“ Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf ” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person at the time being in charge of a Foreign Animals Wharf :

“ Market authority ” means the persons in occupation of a Foreign Animals Wharf, whether as owner, lessee, or otherwise :

“ Reception-lair ” means a lair adjacent or near to the place of landing which is set apart for the reception of any animals immediately after landing for the purposes of their examination :

“ Lairage-men ” means men specially appointed by the market authority for the purpose of landing animals at a Wharf and feeding and watering and tending them in a reception-lair :

“ Disease ” means cattle-plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever

(that is to say, the disease known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine-plague):

“ Fodder ” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

“ Litter ” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel:

Order terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

34. This Order extends to England, Wales, and Scotland.

Commencement.

35. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three.

Short Title.

36. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1903.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and three.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Prohibited Countries and Parts of Countries.

[Article 1.]

Argentine Republic.
Austria-Hungary (including Bosnia and Herzegovina).
Belgium.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Cape Colony.
Chile, Republic of.
Columbia.
Denmark (excluding Iceland).
Ecuador.
France.*
Germany.
Gibraltar.
Greece.
Guiana (British).
Guiana (Dutch).
Guiana (French).
Italy.
Malta.
Mexico.
Montenegro.
Morocco.
Natal.
Netherlands.
Norway.
Ottoman Dominions.
Paraguay.
Peru.
Portugal.
Portuguese State of East Africa.
Roumania.
Russia.
Servia.
Spain.
Sweden.
Uruguay.
United States of America (as regards the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island only).†
Venezuela.
Zululand.

* The expression "France" includes Algeria and the Protectorate of Tunis, *see* page 475.

† These States ceased to be "prohibited" as from the date of the Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1903 (No. 3), page 449.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5510	1896. 8 December ...	The Foreign Animals Order of 1896.
5734	1897. 31 December ...	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1897.
5797	1898. 13 May	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1898.
6047	1900. 2 April	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1900.
6116	2 July... ..	The Foreign Animals Wharves Order of 1900.
6227	1901. 25 March	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1901.
6306	4 July	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1901 (No. 2).
6571	1902. 28 November ...	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1902 (No. 2).
6612	1903. 6 February ...	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1903.
6660	8 May	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1903 (No. 2).

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

FOREIGN ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF
1903 (No. 3).
(6744.)

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Article.

1. Animals from certain States in the United States of America admitted.
 2. Prohibition of Swine from the United States of America maintained.
 3. Short Title.
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(6744.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
(Dated 23rd September 1903.)

FOREIGN ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF
1903 (No. 3).

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. Article 1 of the Foreign Animals Order of 1903, which prohibits the landing in Great Britain of animals from certain prohibited countries, shall cease to apply to animals brought from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, in the United States of America; and the First Schedule to such Order (*Prohibited Countries and Parts of Countries*) shall be read and have effect as if the said six States were not included in the list of prohibited countries and parts of countries mentioned in that Schedule.

Prohibition of Swine from the United States of America maintained.

2. Nothing in this Order shall affect the prohibition in the Foreign Animals Order of 1903 of the landing in Great Britain of Swine brought from the United States of America.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1903 (No. 3).

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and three.

(L.S.)

A. W. ANSTRUTHER,
Assistant-Secretary.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
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the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

FOREIGN ANIMALS (QUARANTINE) ORDER
OF 1896.

(5513.)

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CHAPTER 2.—LANDING OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND
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8. Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

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10. Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.
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12. Duties of Local Authority and Police.
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15. Extent.
16. Commencement.
17. Short Title.

(5513.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 8th December 1896.)

FOREIGN ANIMALS (QUARANTINE) ORDER
OF 1896.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

CHAPTER 1.—CONDITIONS OF LANDING OF FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE.

Purposes for which Animals may be landed.

1. Foreign animals may be landed at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station to be defined by Special Order of the Board if intended for reshipment to a foreign country, or for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes, provided that the proposed landing has been in each case approved by the Board on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

Animals intended for Reshipment to a Foreign Country.

2. The landing at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station of a foreign animal intended for reshipment to a foreign country is hereby made subject to the following conditions:

First. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring that it is intended for reshipment to a foreign country.

Second. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring that to the best of his knowledge and belief it is free from disease.

Third. The animal shall not be moved alive out of the station except into a vessel for exportation to a foreign country, and until reshipped shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Animals intended for Purposes of Exhibition, or for other Exceptional Purposes (other than Reshipment).

3.—(1.) The landing at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station of a foreign animal intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes (other than reshipment) is hereby made subject to the following conditions:

First. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring the purposes for which it is intended.

Second. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring that to the best of his knowledge and belief it is free from disease.

Third. The animal when landed shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Board; and, until his arrival, it shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Fourth. The animal when landed shall be detained in the Station for such period as the Board in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Fifth. When moved out of the Station the animal shall be accompanied by—

- (a.) a Certificate of an Inspector of the Board certifying that it is free from disease; and
- (b.) a Licence of an Inspector of the Board specifying the place of destination to which and the person to whom it is to be taken.

(2.) The Inspector of the Board may in accordance with instructions given by the Board impose any conditions as to the subsequent movement of the animal or otherwise, and any such conditions shall be specified in the Licence.

(3.) Any person moving the animal or doing any other act in contravention of any condition so specified shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Movement of Carcases.

4.—(1.) No carcase shall be removed from a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2.) If an Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any carcase in a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Disinfection of Dung and Manure.

5. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Disinfection of Quarantine Station.

6. An Inspector of the Board may give notice to the owner, or occupier, or Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any portion of the Station by such owner or occupier, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the Station shall not be used for animals unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Restriction on Use of Quarantine Station.

7.—(1.) No animals other than foreign animals landed under this Order, shall be at any time landed at or moved into or kept in a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station.

(2.) Any animal being in a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, be deemed to be a foreign animal, and the provisions of this Order relating to the Station shall apply to such animal.

(3.) A Foreign Animals Quarantine Station shall not be used for any purpose other than those authorised by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896 or any Order of the Board under the said Acts in relation thereto.

CHAPTER 2.—LANDING OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS.

Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

8. All dung of foreign animals that have been or are intended to be landed at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, and all fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about such animals, and all other dung, fodder, or litter brought in the same vessel with such animals, shall, if landed, be landed in such manner, at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

CHAPTER 3.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to exclude Persons.

9.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon any person who enters or goes into, on, or over such premises without that permission shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such Station, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof; and thereupon any person who fails to quit such premises on direction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

10.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof

a notice to the effect that persons before entering such Station will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice to the effect that persons before leaving such Station or building will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

General Power of Detention.

11. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or with respect to any foreign carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any, (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit.

Duties of Local Authority and Police.

12. The Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Board to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Offences.

13.—(1.) If any animal, or any dung of animals, or any fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, dung, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection, which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the Foreign Animals Quarantine Station in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

14. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“ Animals ” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine :

“ Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station ” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person at the time being in charge of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station :

“ Disease ” means cattle-plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever (that is to say, the disease known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine-plague) :

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

“ Fodder ” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals :

“ Litter ” means straw or other substances commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals :

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

15. This Order does not extend to Ireland.

Commencement.

16. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS (QUARANTINE) ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

Printed by DARLING & SON, LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.

CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

(5511.)

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(5511.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 8th December 1896.)

CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

CHAPTER 1.—LANDING OF CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS
IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Landing-Places for Channel Islands Animals.

1.—(1.) Unless and until the Board otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands to Great Britain (in this Order called Channel Islands animals) may, subject to the provisions of this Order, be landed at any part of a port that may be for the time being defined by Special Order of the Board as a Landing-Place for Channel Islands animals, without being subject to slaughter or quarantine.

(2.) The animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such Regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Board; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Conditions of Landing.

2.—(1.) The landing of Channel Islands animals at a Landing-Place under this Order is hereby made subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within twenty-eight days before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, within twenty-one days before taking on board the animals imported, or at any time since taking them on board, entered or been in any port or place in any country other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any port or place in any country other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

(2.) The animals imported shall not be landed unless and until—

(a.) the owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Great Britain, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and

(b.) the master of the vessel has satisfied the Commissioners of Customs, or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

Twelve Hours Detention.

3. Animals landed under this Order shall be detained in the Landing-Place for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

Examination and Consequences.

4.—(1.) Animals landed under this Order shall not, until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Board, be moved from the Landing-Place, or be allowed to come in contact with any animals other than those forming part of the same cargo.

(2.) The animals shall be examined by an Inspector of the Board during daylight, and such examination shall take place after the expiration of the twelve hours detention mentioned in the last preceding Article.

(3.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they may be moved with the permission of an Inspector of the Board from the Landing-Place and shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of sub-section seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894).

(4.) If on such examination any animal landed from a vessel is found to be affected with cattle-plague or foot-

and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Board shall detain all the animals that are within the Landing-Place and shall immediately transmit information thereof by telegraph or other rapid means to the Board. The Inspector of the Board shall cause all the animals within the Landing-Place so detained to be slaughtered.

(5.) If on such examination any animal landed from a vessel is found to be affected with any disease other than cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Board shall detain all the animals of the same kind as the diseased animal which were brought in the same vessel with the diseased animal and shall immediately transmit information thereof by telegraph or other rapid means to the Board. The Inspector of the Board shall cause all the animals of the particular kind so detained to be slaughtered.

(6.) The slaughter of the animals under paragraphs (4) and (5) of this Article shall be commenced at such time after the landing thereof as the Inspector of the Board in any case directs, and when commenced shall be completed as soon as practicable.

Continuance of One Cargo.

5.—(1.) For the purposes of this Order all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other period of detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

(2.) Where an animal forming part of one cargo of animals landed under the provisions of this Order has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

Detention of Suspected Animals.

6. An Inspector of the Board may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any animal landed under this Order which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

Food and Water.

7.—(1.) Animals landed under this Order at a Landing-Place shall, until they are taken charge of by the owners

or consignees, be supplied by the occupiers of the Landing-Place or the person in charge thereof with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water, and the expenses incurred by them in respect thereof shall be defrayed by the owners or consignees of the animals, and may be recovered by such occupiers or person from the owners or consignees in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2.) The animals shall, after they have been taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the owners or consignees with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water.

(3.) The food supplied to sucking-calves in accordance with this Article shall be gruel or milk or other proper food.

(4.) If an animal remains without a proper and sufficient supply of food or water in contravention of the provisions of this Article, the occupiers of the Landing-Place, and the owner and the consignee and the person in charge of the animal, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894; and it shall lie on the person liable to supply food and water to the animal when charged to prove the proper and sufficient supply of food or water or both and the time when the same was so supplied.

Movement of Animals, Carcases, Manure &c.

8.—(1.) No animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung or manure shall be moved from a Landing-Place, or from any lair or other place therein, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2.) If an Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Removal of Fittings &c., from Landing-Place.

9.—(1.) Fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils that have been used for or about animals and have been landed from a vessel at a Landing-Place shall not be removed from such Landing-Place until they have been cleansed and disinfected in manner provided by paragraph (v.) of Article 15 of this Order, and except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Disinfection of Landing-Place.

10. An Inspector of the Board may give notice to the owner, or occupier, or Superintendent of a Landing-Place requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any portion of the Landing-Place by such owner or occupier, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the Landing-Place shall not be used for animals unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Restriction on Use of Landing-Place.

11.—(1.) No animals other than animals landed under this Order shall be at any time landed at or moved into or kept in a Landing-Place.

(2.) Any animal being in a Landing-Place shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, be deemed to be a Channel Islands animal, and the provisions of this Order relating to the Landing-Place shall apply to such animal.

(3.) A Landing-Place shall not be used for any purpose other than those authorised by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896 or any Order of the Board under the said Acts in relation thereto.

*Landing of Channel Islands Animals at Foreign
Animals Wharf.*

12. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the landing of any Channel Islands animal at a Foreign Animals Wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Great Britain, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

CHAPTER 2.—LANDING, DISINFECTION, AND DISPOSAL OF
DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS.

Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

13. All dung of animals that have been or are intended to be landed under this Order, and all fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about such animals and all other dung, fodder, or litter brought in the same vessel with such animals, shall, if landed, be landed in such manner, at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct, but no such fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils shall be landed except at a Landing-Place.

Disinfection of Dung, Fodder, &c.

14.—(1.) All dung of animals that have been or are intended to be landed under this Order, and all partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any such dung, fodder, or litter landed at a Landing-Place.

CHAPTER 3.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE
GANGWAYS, AND OTHER APPARATUS.

Vessels.

15.—(1.) Each compartment of a vessel shall, after the landing therefrom of any animals brought from the Channel Islands, and before any animal or cargo is placed in that compartment, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the compartment with which any animal, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then
- (ii.) The same parts shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.)* The same parts shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.
- (v.)* All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals, shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) Each part of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact, and all fittings, pens, hurdles, and utensils used for or about animals shall be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this Article before any other animal or any cargo is allowed to come in contact therewith.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, p. 481.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

16.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of Channel Islands animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of such animals, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The same shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.)* The same shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, litter, and other matter so removed shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 4.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Channel Islands Animals to Great Britain.

17. The provisions of this Article shall apply in the case of every vessel in or on which Channel Islands animals are carried to a port or place in Great Britain.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

(i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.

(ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel, where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, p. 481.

(v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Space for Animals.)

(viii.) Sufficient space shall be allotted in every pen to enable the animals therein to properly feed and rest during the voyage.

(Overcrowding.)

(ix.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

(Passage-Ways.)

(x.) Between every two rows of animals, and in front of every single row of animals, there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot and six inches, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(Ventilation.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xii.) Arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xiii.) All cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head and so as to stand athwartships.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xiv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the landing of animals from a vessel shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xv.) The vessel shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals; and every consignment of cattle shall be in charge of a responsible foreman, who shall have under him competent assistants numbering with himself one for every twenty-five head of cattle.

(Injured Animals.)

(xvi.) If any animal on board a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xvii.) From each first day of November to the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Slaughter of Injured Animals when landed.

18. Where any maimed or injured animal is landed from a vessel under this Order the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Board, or may, if he thinks fit, at any time slaughter that animal.

CHAPTER 5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Carcases of Animals Dying on Voyage.

19.—(1.) If a vessel arriving at a port has on board the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule brought from the Channel Islands and taken on board for the purpose of importation, but which has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival at the place of discharge, report the fact to the proper Officer of Customs there.

(2.) The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Officer.

Power to exclude Persons.

20.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon any person who enters or goes into, on, or over such premises without that permission shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such Landing-Place, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof; and thereupon any person who fails to quit such premises on direction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

21.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons before entering such Landing-Place will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof, or of any building therein a notice to the effect that persons before leaving such Landing-Place or building will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

General Power of Detention.

22. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any animal, horse, ass, or mule brought from the Channel Islands, or with respect to any carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought therefrom, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the

delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit.

Duties of Local Authority and Police.

23. The Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Board to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Offences.

24.—(1.) If any animal, or any dung of animals, or any fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, dung, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing directing or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection, which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the Landing-Place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel or any animals thereon in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

25. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- “ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :
- “ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :
- “ Cattle ” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves :
- “ Animals ” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine :
- “ Foreign Animals Wharf ” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Board for the landing of foreign animals subject to slaughter at the port of landing :
- “ Landing-Place ” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Board for the landing of Channel Islands animals :
- “ Superintendent of a Landing-Place ” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person at the time being in charge of a Landing-Place :
- “ Disease ” means cattle-plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever (that is to say, the disease known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine-plague) :
- “ Carcase ” means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :
- “ Fodder ” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals :
- “ Litter ” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals :
- “ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

26. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

27. This Order may be cited as the CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

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FOREIGN HAY AND STRAW ORDER OF 1908.
(7416.)

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(7416.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 4th March 1908.)

FOREIGN HAY AND STRAW ORDER OF 1908.*

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Prohibition of Landing of Hay and Straw.

1. Except as hereinafter expressly provided, the landing in Great Britain of hay or straw brought from a port or place in any country mentioned in the Schedule to this Order, is hereby prohibited.

Exceptions.

2.—(1.) This Order shall not apply to—

- (a) hay or straw which at the time of importation is being used for packing merchandise; or
- (b) manufactured straw not intended for use as fodder or litter for animals; or
- (c) hay or straw which is landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf for the purpose of being there destroyed or otherwise disposed of in accordance with any instructions given by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; or

* Amended by Order 7422.

- (d) hay or straw which is authorised to be landed for use otherwise than as fodder or litter for animals by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, which licence shall contain such conditions as in the opinion of the Board are necessary to prevent the introduction of disease by the hay or straw; or
- (e) hay or straw placed on board a vessel before the commencement of this Order for consignment to Great Britain.

(2.) The expression “ animals ” means horses, asses, and mules; cattle, sheep, goats and all other ruminating animals; and swine.

Offences.

3.—(1.) If any hay or straw shall be landed in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(2.) If any person does any act in contravention of a condition imposed by a licence under this Order he shall be deemed guilty of an offence under the said Act.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall come into operation on the ninth day of March, nineteen hundred and eight.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN HAY AND STRAW ORDER OF 1908.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and eight.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.*

Countries from which Importation is Prohibited.

Argentine Republic.	Montenegro.
Austria-Hungary (including Bosnia and Herzegovina).	Morocco.
Brazil.	Netherlands.
Belgium.	Ottoman Dominions
France.	Paraguay.
Germany.	Portugal.
Gibraltar.	Roumania.
Greece.	Russia.
Italy.	Servia.
Malta.	Spain.
	Uruguay.

* Sweden was added to the Schedule of prohibited Countries by Order 7868, which came into operation on the 22nd February, 1910.

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(7422.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 14th March 1908.)

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

In the Foreign Animals Order of 1903 and the Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1908 the expression "France" shall include Algeria and the Protectorate of Tunis.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this fourteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and eight.

(L.S.)

WALTER E. ARCHER,
Assistant Secretary.

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MARKETS AND SALES ORDER OF 1903.

(6714.)

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(6714.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 23rd June 1903.)

MARKETS AND SALES ORDER OF 1903.*

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Regulation of Markets and Sales.

1.—(1.) A market or sale of animals shall not be held in or upon any market-place, highway, saleyard or other premises, until after the expiration of eight days from the date on which the premises were previously so used, unless the premises, or a part thereof sufficient to accommodate the number of animals usually exposed at such market or sale, are so paved with cement, concrete, asphalt, or other hard material impervious to water, as to permit of the same being effectually cleansed by washing.

(2.) This Article shall not be deemed to prohibit the holding of any lawful fair on two or more consecutive days.

* Modified by the Markets and Sales Order of 1904, page 479.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets and Sales.

2.—(1.) Any market-place, highway, saleyard or other premises, in or upon which markets or sales are habitually held, shall, as soon as practicable after being used for the purposes of a market or sale, and before being again so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The premises shall be thoroughly scraped or swept, and such parts thereof as permit of the same being effectually cleansed by washing shall be so cleansed;
- (ii.)* After such cleansing the premises shall be thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and limewash containing not less than five per cent. of actual carbolic or cresylic acid;
- (iii.)* All pens hurdles and fittings used in connection with the market or sale shall, as soon as practicable after being used for such purpose, and before being again so used, be cleansed by scraping and washing, and after such cleansing shall be thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid and limewash as prescribed above; and
- (iv.) The scrapings and sweepings shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2.) The cleansing and disinfection required by this Article shall, in the case of a market-place saleyard or other premises in the occupation of any person, be carried out by that person, and in any other case be carried out by the Local Authority of the District.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

3. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

4.—(1.) If a market or sale of animals is held in contravention of this Order, the person holding the same, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the purchaser thereat of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the market or sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

* See the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1906, page 481.

(2.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in or in respect of which the same is omitted shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Regulations of Local Authorities.

5. All regulations made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any premises are as from the commencement of this Order hereby revoked so far as they extend to the cleansing and disinfection of any market-place, highway, saleyard or other premises which by this Order are required to be cleansed and disinfected: Provided that nothing herein shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under any regulation hereby revoked before the date of this revocation, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, any regulation hereby revoked before the date of this revocation.

Interpretation.

6. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

“Person” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

7. This Order extends to England, Wales, and Scotland.

Commencement.

8. This Order shall come into operation at the expiration of one year from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and three.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

MARKETS AND SALES ORDER OF 1904.

(6796.)

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(6796.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 3rd February 1904.)

MARKETS AND SALES ORDER OF 1904.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Provision for exemption of particular Markets and Sales.

1. Notwithstanding Article 1 of the Markets and Sales Order of 1903, a market or sale of animals may be held under, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) of, a licence of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on such date or dates as are specified in the licence, and any market or sale so held shall be exempt from the provisions of the said Article.

Provision for modification of requirements as to Cleansing and Disinfection.

2. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may by licence modify the requirements of Article 2 of the Markets and Sales Order of 1903, in respect of any market-place, highway, saleyard, or other premises, or any part of such premises.

Short Title and Construction.

3. This Order may be cited as the **MARKETS AND SALES ORDER OF 1904**, and shall be read with the **Markets and Sales Order of 1903** made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on the twenty-third day of June, nineteen hundred and three.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this third day of February, nineteen hundred and four.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

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DISEASES OF ANIMALS (DISINFECTION) ORDER
OF 1906.

(7047.)

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(7047.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 5th April 1906.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (DISINFECTION) ORDER
OF 1906.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Disinfection prescribed in specified cases.

1. The mode of disinfection to be adopted in the case of any place or thing or part of a place or thing required to be disinfected under the provisions specified in the fourth column of the Schedule to this Order shall in lieu of that prescribed by such provisions be as follows:—

The place or thing, or the part thereof required to be disinfected shall be thoroughly coated or washed with—

- (a) a one per cent. (minimum) solution of chloride of lime containing not less than thirty per cent. of available chlorine; or
- (b) a five per cent. (minimum) solution of carbolic acid (containing not less than ninety-five per cent. of actual carbolic acid), followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash; or

(c) a disinfectant equal in disinfective efficiency to the above-mentioned solution of carbolic acid, followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash.

Alternative modes of disinfection authorised generally.

2. Where under any Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, other than those named in the Schedule to this Order, disinfection with limewash or a solution of carbolic acid and limewash is prescribed, it shall be lawful to use as an alternative mode of disinfection any mode authorised by the preceding Article.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the DISEASES OF ANIMALS (DISINFECTION) ORDER OF 1906.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Date.	Short Title.	Provision as to Disinfection.
5235	1894. 29 October	Glanders or Farcy Order	Article 15 (2) (iii).
5290	1895. 22 February	Foot and Mouth Disease Order.	Article 9 (1) (c).

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ANIMALS (NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE) ORDER
OF 1910.

(7858.)

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(7858.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 8th February 1910.)

ANIMALS (NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE) ORDER
OF 1910.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1909, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Application of Order.

1. The diseases to which this Order applies are cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, swine-fever, anthrax, epizootic lymphangitis, rabies, glanders and farcy, and the definitions of "disease" and "diseased" in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, are extended for the purposes of this Order accordingly.

Notification of Disease.

2.—(1.) A veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner who in his private practice is employed to examine any head of cattle, or any sheep, goat, swine, horse, ass,

or mule, or the carcase of any such animal, and is of opinion that the animal is diseased, or was diseased when it died or was slaughtered, or suspects the existence of disease therein, shall with all practicable speed give notice of the existence or suspected existence of disease to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and also, except where the disease is anthrax, sheep-scab, glanders or farcy, to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal or carcase is, who shall transmit the information to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries by telegram addressed "Agrifi London."

(2.) An Inspector of the Local Authority on receipt of notice under this Order shall forthwith report the existence or suspected existence of disease to the Local Authority, and if the disease is anthrax, glanders or farcy, also to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the animal or carcase is.

(3.) The notification of disease hereby prescribed shall be in addition to any notification prescribed by any other Order relating to the disease.

Communication of Information of Disease by one Local Authority to another.

3. Where a Local Authority receives under this Order or otherwise information of the existence or suspected existence of disease in relation to a carcase of an animal that has died or been slaughtered in the District of another Local Authority, the Local Authority shall forthwith transmit the information to the other Local Authority.

Fee for Notification.

4.—(1.) A veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner who under and in accordance with this Order gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of disease to an Inspector of the Local Authority shall be entitled to receive from the Local Authority a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification.

(2.) Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be diseased, or are suspected of being diseased, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of disease in such animals or carcasses.

Commencement.

5. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and ten.

Short Title.

6. This Order may be cited as the ANIMALS (NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE) ORDER OF 1910.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of February, nineteen hundred and ten.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

Printed by DARLING & SON. LTD.,
For ROWLAND BAILEY, Esq., M.V.O.,
the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament.











